

# From Intifada, a New Resistance Gains

## Islamic Movement Grows at Expense of Arafat's Fatah Guerrilla Forces

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Although the two-year Arab uprising against Israeli rule has stumbled and Palestinians have lost much of the ideological cohesion forged early in their revolt, one group born of the *intifada* has made dramatic gains: the Islamic Resistance Movement.

Known as *Hamas*, the Arabic word for fervor or enthusiasm, the movement has become a leading force not only in the occupied Gaza Strip, the traditional Islamic stronghold where it was born, but also in the West Bank, which is known for adherence to a more secular brand of Palestinian nationalism. And most of its gains have come at the expense of the mainstream Fatah guerrilla movement, led by Yasser Arafat, long the West Bank's dominant force.

At first, the Israeli Army watched with quiet satisfaction as *Hamas* challenged the PLO and undercut Mr. Arafat's control of the area. But lately, following allegations that *Hamas* has been involved in kidnapping and killing Israeli soldiers, the army has cracked down.

Dozens of the movement's members have been arrested and its spiritual leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, faces charges of murder, kidnapping and armed insurrection. In September, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel declared *Hamas* a banned organization, a move that enables the army to prosecute anyone associated with it.

Nevertheless, *Hamas*'s power continues to grow. Muslim clergymen preach its uncompromising gospel of Islam and nationalism each Friday in dozens of mosques.

(*Hamas*, in a leaflet distributed on Sunday, spurned U.S. and Egyptian efforts to involve them in proposed peace talks with Israel. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.)

[*Hamas* also warned of retribution against Palestinians who took part in such negotiations. The leaflet accused Egypt of undermining the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and slammed U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d's proposals for Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo.]

A year ago, a strike call by *Hamas* to mark the anniversary of the United Nations resolution partitioning Palestine was virtually ignored in West Bank towns such as Bethlehem, where activists from El Fatah fought off black-robed Islamic rivals. But when *Hamas* called a similar action this year, Bethlehem's shops were shuttered.

Israelis are divided about what the growth of *Hamas* means. Some contend that *Hamas* bears some responsibility for increasing Palestinian political despair and feeding the fundamentalist trend by refusing to negotiate with Mr. Arafat, even after he denounced terrorism and recognized Israel's right to exist last year.

"In a sense we have left the Palestinians with no hope, and *Hamas* is the result," said a senior official identified with the Labor Party, which is half of Israel's coalition government.

Others disagree. "*Hamas* has certainly been the winner this past year, but it's very superficial to say we licensed them in advance," said Yosef Olmert, an Israeli specialist on the Arab world who heads the government press office. "*Hamas* is part of a worldwide Islamic reaction to so many years of secular-nationalist failure. It's a social phenomenon that goes way beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict."

Sheikh Yassin, the disabled, 52-year-old preacher who founded *Hamas*, had tried for years to put together an underground movement that would combine nationalism and Islam, according to Israeli officials and his own statements. He was first arrested and convicted in 1984 for his role in hiding weapons but was released the following year in a mass prisoner exchange.

The movement emerged last fall when it

See HAMAS, Page 5



**Becker's One-Man Davis Cup Show**  
Boris Becker, eyes closed, celebrating for a moment Sunday after a 6-2, 6-0, 6-2 rout of Sweden's Mats Wilander gave West Germany its second straight Davis Cup title. The final score was 3 to 2. Becker having won both his singles matches and, with Eric Jelen, the doubles match. Page 13.

# E. Berlin Gears for May Vote

## Secret Police Unit To Be Dissolved, Party Overhauled

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The East German Communist Party, openly acknowledging a struggle for the country's continued existence as well as its own, gave up all the formal trappings of power on Sunday and declared itself ready to compete in the May elections with emerging democratic forces.

And the government, acknowledging the failure of an earlier plan to rename the feared Ministry of State Security, announced that it would dissolve the secret police agency. It said it would name a civilian administrator to supervise the dispersal of intelligence functions to two new and separate organizations reporting directly to Prime Minister Hans Modrow.

The party's desperate attempt to renew itself, like the government's step, seemed to reflect an important turning point in the way the East German authorities have responded to the protests that swept the Socialist leader, Erich Honecker, out of power in October.

The authorities apparently realize that the people will not accept superficial changes, but demand real ones. Egon Krenz, who briefly replaced Mr. Honecker, tried the first course, failed and was forced to resign with the entire party leadership on Dec. 3.

Gregor Gysi, the 41-year-old lawyer who became Communist Party chairman last weekend, and Mr. Modrow also recognize something else: Their country could quickly be swallowed up by its larger, economically more powerful Western neighbor unless they can persuade voters to support a separate, "socialist" alternative.

Mr. Modrow saw President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany in a Potsdam church on Sunday, and he will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Dresden on Tuesday.

"Like it or not, the election campaign has already begun," Mr. Gysi said in a speech on policy positions to delegates at an emergency party congress.

"On Dec. 3, a party leadership that had failed resigned," he said at the end of a two-and-a-half-hour speech, "and there was a serious danger that the party, and with it the country, could go under."

"We all realize we're just at the beginning, but we have made a beginning and we're all ready now to raise our heads high and fight for the party and for the country," he said to a standing ovation before the delegates ended their congress by singing "The International," the Communist anthem.

The delegates also decided to drop the Socialist party statute defining the party as "the conscious and organized shock force of the working class," and, on Saturday night, amended the party's formal name to add a commitment to socialist democracy. They produced the jawbreaking title of Socialist

See EAST, Page 5

# Panama Tense After U.S. Soldier Is Slain

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The U.S. military's Panama-based Southern Command accused the regime of General Manuel Antonio Noriega on Sunday of engaging in a "disinformation campaign" after it blamed four American servicemen for a shooting incident in which one of them was killed by a Panamanian soldier.

The incident Saturday night was the most serious in a series of confrontations between the two forces.

The U.S. Southern Command, which supervises the 12,000 U.S. soldiers based in Panama, ordered its personnel in Panama to stay on their bases and keep out of Panama City until further notice, and Panama's defense forces put troops on a maximum state of alert.

U.S. soldiers in battle gear surrounded some U.S. military installations Sunday, and Panamanian soldiers used trucks and buses to block streets leading to General Noriega's headquarters.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney called a meeting of U.S. officials to look into the shooting, but there was no indication that President George Bush planned any military response. The U.S. Embassy in Panama City expressed "grave concern over the unwarranted use of deadly force."

Mr. Bush was informed of the situation by the national security adviser, Brent A. Scowcroft, according to the White House deputy press secretary, Roman Popadink.

"We deplore this act of violence," Mr. Popadink said. "The Noriega regime is isolated both domestically and internationally and has been using force and intimidation to thwart the will of the Panamanian people."

In a communique issued seven hours after the shooting took place, Panama's defense forces asserted that the U.S. servicemen and three of his colleagues broke through checkpoints in their car and opened fire on General Noriega's headquarters, wounding three Panamanians, including a soldier and a year-old girl.

"That is absolutely false," said a Southern Command spokesman, Captain Arthur Hambold. "This is obviously part of a disinformation campaign to distort what really happened. The Americans were not armed, so they obviously did not shoot out of the car at anybody."

The grandmother of Elin Bethancourt, the child alleged to have been shot in the left arm in the incident, said she had actually been wounded in her neighborhood 10 kilometers (six miles) from army headquarters.

A Panamanian civilian whom the defense forces assert was also shot by the American servicemen said he was leaving his house near the headquarters to get a beer when he became caught up in a fleeing crowd and was hit by a bullet. He said he did not know where the shot came from.

The defense forces communique made no mention of the death of the U.S. serviceman. The Southern Command did not identify him pending notification of relatives, but a senior U.S. official said he was a Marine lieutenant. Southern Command officials referred to the four as "officers."

According to a Southern Command spokesman, Colonel Ronald T. Sconyers, the four off-duty servicemen, wearing civilian clothes, were driving by the headquarters when they were stopped by about 40 civilians and five or six uniformed soldiers.

Colonel Sconyers said the crowd started to "hassle" the Americans and tried to pull them out of the car, whereupon the servicemen drove off. Shots were then fired at the car, wounding one of the Americans, who was later pronounced dead at the U.S. military's Gorgas

See PANAMA, Page 5

# Kiosk

## Rightist Leads In Brazil Vote

RIO DE JANEIRO (WP) — Fernando Collor de Mello, a center-right candidate, was likely to emerge as the winner of the presidential election Sunday, according to three exit polls.

No official vote totals were available but the exit polls predicted that Mr. Collor would defeat Luis Inácio da Silva, the leftist and union candidate, by approximately 52 percent to 48 percent.

# MONDAY Q&A



Gianni De Michelis of Italy discusses a new policy for the Mediterranean. Page 2.

# General News

President Aquino ordered an immediate trial for leaders of the failed coup. Page 2.

# Business/Finance

Nelson Hunt lost most of his personal assets in bankruptcy proceedings. Page 7.

Crossword Page 13.

# U.S. Legal Ruling Condones Arrests Overseas by the Military

By Michael Isikoff and Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has concluded that U.S. military forces have the legal authority to arrest drug traffickers, terrorists and other fugitives overseas, according to administration officials.

The administration's position, which could substantially expand the Pentagon's role in the international drug war, is based on a Nov. 3 legal opinion requested by the White House and issued by the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel.

The opinion holds that the 1878 Posse Comitatus Act, which strictly forbids the "army" from arresting suspects in criminal cases or from conducting other law enforcement operations, does not apply outside U.S. borders, officials said.

This means that units such as the Delta Force hostage rescue team, Green Berets or other Special Forces units could be used to catch drug trafficking suspects, including General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian leader, without the consent of the host country, administration officials said.

The Justice Department ruling opens the door to a wide range of military actions outside the United States that could be designated as "law enforcement" and therefore would not require congressional consultation. Leading members of Congress and congressional aides said Friday that they had not been notified of the opinion or of any change in policy governing the use of the military overseas.

The opinion also could complicate U.S. anti-drug efforts in Latin America and stir up anti-American sentiment. Officials of Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and other nations where many drug traffickers reside have agreed to the presence of U.S. law enforcement agents for some time. But they have adamantly opposed U.S. military forces within their borders for drug operations.

A Justice Department spokesman, David Runkel, confirmed the existence of the rule on Friday in response to inquiries.

"I want to emphasize that this is a legal determination only," he said. "The role that the military might play, if any, is something to be decided at the highest levels of the government."

But other administration officials said they viewed the opinion as a change of policy that would guide future anti-drug operations.

"People at the leadership level have a clear view of it," one military official said.

The ruling is the second by the

See SEIZE, Page 5

# Police Break Up a Protest By Thousands in Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Romanian policemen broke up a demonstration on Sunday by tens of thousands of ethnic Hungarians in Transylvania protesting against the eviction of a Protestant priest. Hungarian television reported.

The Hungarian news agency MTI said what began as a protest against the eviction turned into a demonstration against Romania's hard-line president, Nicolae Ceausescu, who has spurned political changes such as those sweeping the rest of Eastern Europe.

It was the first serious outburst of popular unrest reported from rigidly Communist Romania in more than two years.

The television report, from the Hungarian border town of Szeged, quoted witnesses as saying the protest, in Timisoara, western Romania, began at 2 A.M. when security police tried to seize an ethnic Hungarian priest, László Tókes, at his apartment.

Hungary has championed Mr. Tókes as a defender of Romania's large ethnic-Hungarian minority and has accused Romania of human rights abuses against them under Mr. Ceausescu.

The report said protesters set pictures of Mr. Ceausescu afire and threw them into a canal. Several people were injured in clashes with the police trying to break up the demonstration and many were arrested. The border with Hungary was now closed, it said.

The Romanian ambassador in Budapest refused earlier this month to pass on a letter of protest to Mr. Ceausescu from the Hungarian president, Matyas Szuros, which complained of "consistent harassment, persecution and threats" against Mr. Tókes.

Several foreign church groups have expressed concern at his treatment.

The last big demonstration in Romania was in November 1987, when up to 20,000 people took to the streets in protest against shortages of basic goods.

MTI, quoting a local Hungarian television reporter in Szeged, said Mr. Tókes and his family had been guarded for some days by hundreds of ethnic Hungarian and other Romanian citizens forming a "human chain."

"They tried to prevent the eviction of their clergyman when he broke loose and the human chain changed into a demonstration of thousands against Ceausescu and his regime," MTI said. It said the report from Szeged was based on witness accounts.

A Hungarian radio report said the police fought their way through a column of Mr. Tókes's supporters, injuring several of them, and then dragged Mr. Tókes from his house.

It said other clashes took place in the area later in the day between the police and hundreds of demonstrators, some of whom chanted "Liberty" and "Down with Ceausescu."

"Riot police tried to suppress the demonstration, and a bloody brawl started," the Hungarian report said. "It took almost two hours for the policemen to gain the upper hand."

(Reuters, AP)

# U.S. to Open High Tech to East Europe

By Tom Kenworthy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher called Sunday for a relaxation of restrictions on high-technology exports to Eastern Europe, saying that the sweeping changes there had created an investment and political climate "right for business to go in there."

Mr. Mosbacher's remarks reflected the extent to which the rapid change in East-West political relations is affecting a 40-year embargo on the export of sensitive technology to the East. He said the United States would dismantle export barriers, beginning with those against Poland and Hungary, as long as U.S. national security interests were not compromised.

"I think we should open the door to that degree it does not affect our national security," Mr. Mosbacher said in an appearance on an NBC News program.

"I think we will, particularly with the Eastern European countries, starting with Poland and Hungary, open the door to higher technology," he said, adding, "We're willing to do it with them because they have told us they will protect us and give us the opportunity to review what they're doing with the high-tech items."

But Mr. Mosbacher said the U.S. government would take a more cautious stance with regard to easing restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union because, he said, it is

See COCOM, Page 5

# In a Polish Chicken Coop, an Entrepreneur Looks to the West for Help

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The future of capitalism in Eastern Europe could be in Andrzej Bialous's chicken coop.

Mr. Bialous, an energetic, rawboned mechanical engineer, has moved several cutting and stitching machines into the former chicken house and four of his employees place together shiny plastic pockerbooks that are best sellers in the Ukraine.

But Mr. Bialous has grander ambitions. In his odoriferous factory north of Warsaw, he hopes to produce sportswear to sell in the West.

He needs capital to expand, however. "I could probably sell 10 times, even 100 times, what I sell now if I had money to invest," he said.

A desperate shortage of capital is just one of the daunting obstacles that Mr. Bialous and others throughout Eastern Europe face as they struggle to build an economic success story out of the shambles left behind by the collapsing communist colossus.

Now much of Eastern Europe has embarked on

Poland's Solidarity government presented the parliament with a far-reaching program for economic change.

Page 7.

a long, arduous and unprecedented march, moving from communism to market economies.

For Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, this will involve steps so painful they could trigger economic crises and political upheaval.

These steps include removing price controls on essentials such as bread and gasoline, privatizing companies even though there is little capital to buy shares, allowing layoffs in countries that boast no unemployment and permitting bankruptcies where enterprises almost never go under.

"It will be a difficult and long transformation," said Andrzej Koves, an economist with the Institute for Economic and Marketing Research in Budapest. "I guess it will take 10 to 20 years."

Making the task more difficult yet are the huge foreign debts confronting the new governments in Poland, Hungary and East Germany.

And the move toward capitalism, even a watered-down variant, seems certain to foment social tensions by increasing inequality in countries where Marxist teachings long praised the virtues of egalitarianism.

Already, soup kitchens have opened in Warsaw and the homeless have become a problem in Budapest. Little wonder then that many fear the prospect of massive unrest or strikes.

"We are obviously in a difficult situation, and it's possible that our new policies will hit a point where things will break down," admitted Waldemar Kuczyński, chief economic adviser to Poland's prime minister.

In the view of many Eastern Europeans, the West has a moral obligation to help lift them out of crisis.

"The West owes us something," said Csaba Csaki, president of Hungary's Karl Marx Institute of Economics, which is planning to adopt a new name.

"At the political settlement at Yalta, the West gave away the countries of Eastern Europe," he said. "For us to have a reasonable new start, we need Western capital, banking credits, technology, management training."

Many experts tired of poor management are calling for less reliance on inefficient state-owned industrial behemoths and more reliance on a long-repressed class: small-time entrepreneurs.

That is where people like Mr. Bialous come in.

But for now, at least, Mr. Bialous often sounds like a Gulliver held back by Lilliputians. He says he often has no idea whether he is earning or losing money on a deal when Poland's inflation rate is about 500 percent. The phone system is so bad that he cannot get a call through to the Ukraine to ask

See ECONOMY, Page 9



## Italy Urges EC Assistance for Poorer Mediterranean Nations

Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy outlined broad new proposals last week for a European aid initiative for the poorer countries of the Mediterranean area. He spoke at a conference in Marseille organized by Aspen Institute Italia, of which he is president. He recently spoke with Giles Merritt of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. When the Euro-Arab summit meeting is held in Paris Dec. 21-22, you plan to put forward a proposal for an ambitious EC Commission aid plan for the Arab nations of the southern Mediterranean. What does your plan entail?

A. Next year the European Community will be launching a strategy to assist Eastern Europe, and I think it would be a serious mistake not to do the same for the poorer countries of the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is in danger of becoming an area of permanent conflict, just at the moment that East-West confrontation is on the wane. Islamic fundamentalism is fueled partly by the lack of opportunities for young people. If we don't act to help increase those opportunities, the seeds of serious instability

could mature along the southern edge of the EC. What I am proposing is that as of 1993, the EC nations should sharply increase their development aid from its present level of 0.44 percent of EC GDP to 1 percent. And that a quarter of that

### MONDAY Q&A

should be earmarked for the southern Mediterranean countries, a quarter for Eastern Europe and the remaining half for development aid elsewhere in the Third World.

Q. What is your proposed aid package designed chiefly to do?

A. The main problem we have to help the southern Mediterranean overcome is unemployment. The working age population of North African countries is expected to double and even triple in the years ahead, and to absorb that increase about 25 million extra new jobs will be needed. That's more or less the same as Italy's total work force.

It is an enormous challenge, because the Mediterranean countries will need growth rates of between 6 and 9 percent if they are to create those jobs. My proposals would provide \$13 billion a year to these countries, and would help compensate for the fact that, thanks to debt repayments, there is now a net transfer of resources taking place from the southern Mediterranean to the EC. The imbalance in income per head, meanwhile, is 8-1 in the Community's favor.

Q. This call for a substantial boost in the EC countries' spending on aid is the latest in a stream of Italian diplomatic initiatives. Are we witnessing a renaissance in Italian diplomacy?

A. I think that 1989 has certainly marked a turning point for Italy in the whole area of foreign policy. There are traditionally three elements to Italian foreign policy — Western Europe, the Mediterranean and central Europe — and during the post-World War II years we have never until now been active in all three areas at the same time. The result has been that Italy has had a low profile internationally.

During the 1990s, I foresee a significant role for Italy in all three areas. On Western European matters, our contribution to Community-level policy-making will be important. Perhaps because modern-day Italy is itself a comparatively young country, we seem to have less difficulty adapting our thinking to the

Community's needs than do countries like France and Britain that have been nation states for a thousand years.

We have lately returned to central Europe — a traditional focus of Italian foreign policy that was largely barred to us in post-Yalta Europe — with the launching last month of the four-nation Budapest initiative. This groups Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia and Hungary in a new economic cooperation pact that has been warmly welcomed, notably by Bonn and Washington.

In the Mediterranean region, our attention has not been fixed only on North Africa. We have also been concentrating hard on ways to close the North-South gap inside the EC itself. Italy is eager to help develop what we call the "Barcelona-Trieste axis," meaning the series of industrial development projects that are being planned in a band that sweeps across the region from Catalonia through Provence and Lombardy right across to the Adriatic.

Q. Does this new assertiveness in Italian diplomacy represent a shift in Italian attitudes to the rest of Europe?

A. I would say that it reflects the resurgence of Italian self-confidence. The Italy of today is a very different country

from the Italy of the late 1970's. Ten years ago we were a country of terrorism and lawlessness, of double-digit inflation, social unrest and industrial decline. Companies like Fiat were on the edge of bankruptcy. Now the situation is completely changed. You could say we have a Triple A rating as a country and as an economic power, instead of the Double B we had ten years ago.

I must add, though, that I am very conscious that Italy's more assertive role does not mean that we wish in any way to act in a unilateral manner. We must always work within the framework of the European Community. We have been at great pains to keep our EC partners fully abreast of the Budapest initiative, and we will be putting forward our Mediterranean development aid ideas after discussion with the Irish government, which takes over the EC presidency on Jan. 1.

Italy will be taking up the presidency from Ireland at the end of six months. I am looking forward to a particularly exciting time for Italy's turn, because it will span such events as the conclusions of the Vienna talks on cutting conventional forces, the GATT Uruguay Round and the opening of the EC's inter-governmental conference on economic and monetary union.

## Afrikaner Rightists Rally to Denounce De Klerk 'Betrayal'

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BOKSBURG, South Africa — By the waters of Boksburg Lake, members of the self-anointed guardian of white supremacy, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, sat down over the weekend to decry the betrayal of their tribe by President Frederik W. de Klerk.

"He is busy selling his birthright," said Schalk van Niekirk, a grizzled former farmer dressed in the khaki uniform of the paramilitary Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, or the Afrikaner Resistance Movement.

"I think he's been bought by the U.S.A.," added his khaki-clad son Lee, who carried a wooden pick handle decorated with the movement's swastika-like insignia.

The grandchildren of the Van Niekirk clan playfully failed at the air with heavy whips.

"I'm telling de Klerk he is not an Afrikaner," he's an internationalist," said one man in the cluster. "And you tell him we're busy sharpening our weapons, and what we want to see is the brains coming out of de Klerk's bald head."

Criticism of Mr. de Klerk, who has been president for four months, comes these days not just from those in the black majority who accuse him of moving too slowly to dismantle apartheid, but also from a militant minority of whites who complain that he has already gone too far and must be stopped.

Some government officials say privately that rightist extremists, who are organized and well-armed, pose a greater threat to change than Pretoria's longtime enemy, the outlawed African National Congress.

The South African police recently reported finding the names of Mr. de Klerk and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha on a hit list drawn up by a ring of extremists calling themselves the Order of Death. At

least seven suspects, among them former members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, are being held by the police in Johannesburg. Saturday was the Day of the Vow, the 151st anniversary of the Battle of the Blood River, when Afrikaner pioneers, their ox wagons drawn into a circle, defeated a superior Zulu force. Afrikaners took the victory as confirmation of their worth as God's chosen people.

Mr. de Klerk used the holiday to urge Afrikaners to live in harmony with other whites and blacks.

"It was never our goal to colonize, to take, to grab and oppress," he said in a speech in the conservative and largely rural Orange Free State.

While many Afrikaners accept such talk, it is viewed in the ranks of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement as a betrayal of the nation. "He's not even selling it out," said a tall, dark-haired man. "He's giving it away. He's our greatest enemy."

The man was one of more than 100 members of the movement who gathered with their wives and children at Boksburg, a mining town near Johannesburg widely known for the efforts of its municipal council, dominated by the Conservative Party, to reimpose whites-only signs and other trappings of apartheid.

Some members had pistols tucked in their belts or carried riot sticks.

The government told the movement last February that it could no longer brandish firearms at rallies. Eugene TerreBlanche, the leader of the movement, asserted that the Afrikaners had not gotten where they were through the ballot box and were not going to give what they had away through the ballot box.

Mr. TerreBlanche has said that 200,000 whites attended his movement's meetings in 1986.



A father and son leaving the Afrikaner Resistance Movement rally in Boksburg, South Africa.

## Aquino Orders Quick Trial For Leaders of Failed Coup

Reuters

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino on Sunday ordered the immediate trial of leaders of the recent failed coup, branding them traitors who were paid "30 pieces of silver" to bring her down.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking on radio, urged civilians to come forward with information that could help prosecute leaders of the Dec. 1-7 army revolt, in which more than 100 people were killed and at least 500 wounded.

She said she ordered General Renato De Villa "to immediately investigate their top leaders," she said. "I also order military courts to hold a continuous trial and I ask the people to attend the proceedings."

General De Villa, the armed forces chief, said the military has captured 1,800 of about 3,000 mutineers who took part in the coup attempt, the sixth and most violent since Mrs. Aquino came to power in 1986.

Mrs. Aquino did not say who allegedly paid the coup leaders. The military has said unnamed fi-

nanciers paid some of the rebel officers 25 million pesos (\$1.3 million) to mutiny.

The president said the coup attempt was backed by politicians who "knew they had no chance in an election." She did not identify them, but last week she hinted that her estranged vice president, Salvador Laurel, and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defense chief, were involved. Both have denied this.

Government troops moved into position around Manila and the southern city of Davao during the weekend to prevent any new attacks by army rebels. But General De Villa ruled out a major fresh attack by the rebels.

"If there is still any group planning to do this, I am warning them — the armed forces will be there to confront them and stop them and crush them," he said on Saturday.

The general said the military, on full alert in Manila, had strengthened its troops around the capital and would maintain its combat readiness throughout Christmas if necessary.

He added that most of the country's 160,000-strong regular army were loyal. He dismissed warnings from Mrs. Aquino's intelligence chief that up to 70 percent of the military would stay neutral in another attempt.

### Tourists Cancel Trips

Tourists are canceling trips to the Philippines and foreign residents are making standby plans to leave, fearful the political situation will deteriorate because of the failed coup. The Associated Press reported from Manila.

Tourism Secretary Peter Garrucha said the travel industry may lose up to \$550 million next year because of estimates that up to half a million would-be visitors will change their plans.

One travel agent said 500 of 6,000 delegates to an international medical convention here next February have canceled.

Hotel managers, who were turning guests away a month ago, said occupancy in some five-star establishments has dropped as low as 29 percent.

## UN Urges Hong Kong To Suspend Deportation

New York Times Service

GENEVA — United Nations officials have asked Hong Kong not to forcibly repatriate more Vietnamese until an international meeting next month tries to come up with a new approach to the problem.

But they rejected assertions that the British colony's forced repatriation of 51 "boat people" last week violated international law.

"The 51 who were sent back were determined by the Hong Kong authorities as well as to be non-refugees," said a spokesman for the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "There was no question of a violation of refugee law in that case."

The Jan. 18-19 meeting in Geneva is to be attended by representatives of more than 25 nations that make up a panel seeking a new strategy to resolve the problem.

The committee has been deadlocked since its establishment in June, largely because of U.S. opposition to forced returns. Britain, which says such repatriations have been temporarily suspended, insists that the colony has no choice but to carry them out.

At the June conference it was unanimously agreed that Vietnamese should be screened and that those determined to be economic migrants — not legitimate political refugees — should be persuaded to return to Vietnam "voluntarily." But participants could only agree on a vaguely worded proposition that "alternative" solutions should be found if voluntary repatriation did not work "after a reasonable period of time."

Amnesty International and other human rights groups have said the screening is not done fairly and that the deportations should end.

UN officials share some of those complaints, but they say Hong Kong officials have been improving the screening process. "We have safeguards in Hong Kong which don't necessarily exist in other countries," said Dennis McNamara, deputy director of refugee law and doctrine at the high commissioner's office.

Under an agreement with the colony, the commissioner's office has played a large role in screening. The UN criteria are based on a 1951 convention that defines a refugee as anyone outside his or her country who has "a well-founded fear of persecution" on political, ethnic, religious or other grounds.

Hong Kong is allowing those thus designated to remain until they are resettled by a country of permanent asylum. About 8,000 of the nearly 57,000 Vietnamese in Hong Kong have been screened, according to the high commissioner's office; 841 have been granted refugee status by Hong Kong and another 65 by UN officials.

Although the repatriations have been suspended by Britain until after parliamentary discussions this week, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has defended the practice and said it will continue.

### Flexibility on Abode

Britain is prepared to change the law and let in more Hong Kong citizens before the colony reverts to China in 1997, Reuters reported. Francis Maude, the Foreign Office minister whose particular responsibility is Hong Kong, as saying Sunday in London.

Mr. Maude said that admitting "a respectable number of people" would restore confidence in Hong Kong and, paradoxically, reduce the number who actually emigrated. "If legislation is necessary to give the package the quality and solidity that it needs to anchor people in Hong Kong, yes, we will do that," he said.

Up to 300,000 Hong Kong citizens are to be offered haven in Britain but without the right to full British passports. The Sunday Times reported. The British press had said that the nation was prepared to admit 150,000 — a compromise between the 300,000 favored by the Foreign Office and the 100,000 preferred by the Home Office.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bush Stands Firm on China Mission

ST. MARTIN (NYT) — President George Bush says he has had "second thoughts at all" about sending envoys to China. But he added that he did not believe it was time for the United States or other nations to remove sanctions imposed against China after the June massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing.

"To those suggesting that I have normalized the relationship with this power because of one visit," Mr. Bush said, "they simply are wrong, of the reservation on this point. Only time will tell how the leadership in China views the mission."

Mr. Bush spoke after he and President Francois Mitterrand of France met here Saturday to discuss the changes transforming Europe and the Soviet Union.

### Belgrade Rejects Multiparty System

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The ruling Communist Party, split by disputes between rival nationalities, said Sunday that Yugoslavia needed more political freedom but stopped short of endorsing a multiparty system with free elections.

In a document to be submitted to an emergency federal party congress next month, party ideologists urged a break with what they called "authoritarian socialism" and said that Yugoslavia needed laws guaranteeing freedom of political association.

But the document did not explicitly recommend free elections between the Communists, who have held power since 1945, and independent groups that have emerged over the last two years. It reflected the divisions between Serbia, the largest of Yugoslavia's six republics, and Croatia and Slovenia, which have committed themselves to free elections.

### China Reconsiders Fulbright Ban

BEIJING (WP) — China and the United States have quietly opened discussions about resuming the Fulbright Scholar exchange program, according to academic sources in Beijing.

The Chinese authorities suspended the U.S.-funded program after President George Bush imposed sanctions against China following the killing of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing in June. The academic sources said that talks on the Fulbright program indicated that the recent visit to Beijing by Brent Scowcroft, the U.S. national security adviser, had had a beneficial effect.

Under the Fulbright exchange program, 24 American scholars come to China to teach at universities and 24 Chinese professors and graduate students travel to the United States for advanced studies.

### Suspect Held in Berlin Hotel Fire

BERLIN (Reuters) — The police said on Sunday that they were holding a man on suspicion of starting a West Berlin hotel fire that killed at least four people and injured 31 over the weekend.

The man, detained on Saturday night, told the police that he had set fire to a tablecloth in a lounge of the Hotel Central while drunk and had left when he could not put out the flames. Five people were still missing after the fire, the city's worst since World War II.

The police said 200 firemen took seven hours to bring the blaze under control. The dead were a 40-year-old Yugoslav, his 35-year-old wife and 5-year-old daughter and a man about 50 years old who had not been immediately identified.

### Iran Holds Missing Pilot, Israel Says

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel said Sunday that a missing Israeli Air Force navigator shot down over Lebanon in 1986 was alive and held captive by Iran.

A Defense Ministry statement urged Iran to free the navigator, Captain Ron Arad, who was shot down in a raid on suspected Palestinian guerrilla positions. Israel seized a pro-Iranian cleric, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, from Lebanon in July in a bid to exchange him for Captain Arad, five missing Israeli soldiers and Western hostages in Lebanon.

Captain Arad's wife, Tamar, speaking Sunday in Paris before a symposium on human rights in Arab countries, said earlier that he was alive and under Iranian control but that she knew no other details. Mrs. Arad said Israel was barring the International Red Cross from seeing Sheikh Obeid until missing servicemen could also be visited. She said she had heard only once from her husband, in the first year of his captivity.

### Correction

In an article in Friday's editions on the deportation of Vietnamese "boat people" from Hong Kong, Eric Morris, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Malaysia, should have been quoted as saying that more time was needed to promote voluntary repatriation among Vietnamese who were found ineligible for resettlement. The comment was deleted in the editing of the article.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Yule Festivity Curtailed in Holy Land

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Leaders of the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Armenian Catholic communities in the Holy Land have canceled some Christmas celebrations in solidarity with the Palestinian uprising.

A statement by the heads of the three communities said that observances would be restricted to religious ceremonies and prayers and that events such as parades and receptions would be canceled.

The statement said the leaders decided "to restrict Christmas celebrations to liturgical ceremonies and prayers for justice and peace and to cancel all Christmas festive visits and other manifestations in sympathy with those who mourn their loved ones." It will be the third consecutive low-key Christmas in Christian towns in the occupied West Bank and Israel.

The State Department cautions U.S. travelers that bandits and the activities of rebel groups make visits to most of northern Uganda unsafe. Its advisory added that civil disturbances and violent crime also continue to plague Papua New Guinea.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Niger.

THURSDAY: Malawi.

FRIDAY: Guatemala.

SATURDAY: Israel, Japan.

SUNDAY: Andorra, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican City, West Germany.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	12	5	C	Bangkok	28	24	F
Antwerp	12	5	C	Beijing	2	-1	C
Berlin	12	5	C	Delhi	28	24	F
Bombay	28	24	F	Hong Kong	28	24	F
Brussels	12	5	C	Kobe	28	24	F
Copenhagen	12	5	C	Manila	28	24	F
Dublin	12	5	C	Seoul	28	24	F
Frankfurt	12	5	C	Shanghai	13	9	C
Geneva	12	5	C	Singapore	28	24	F
London	12	5	C	Taipei	28	24	F
Madrid	12	5	C	Tokyo	13	9	C
Moscow	12	5	C				
Paris	12	5	C	AFRICA			
Pretoria	12	5	C <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>				
Rome	12	5	C	Algiers	30	26	F
Stockholm	12	5	C	Cairo	28	24	F
Switzerland	12	5	C	Conakry	28	24	F
Vienna	12	5	C	Dakar	28	24	F
Zurich	12	5	C	Harare	28	24	F
				Lima	28	24	F
				Manila City	28	24	F
				Rio de Janeiro	28	24	F
				LATIN AMERICA			
				Buenos Aires	28	24	F
				Lima	28	24	F
				Medan City	28	24	F
				Rio de Janeiro	28	24	F
				NORTH AMERICA			
				Anchorage	0	-2	C
				Atlanta	1	-2	C
				Boston	1	-2	C
				Chicago	1	-2	C
				Denver	1	-2	C
				Detroit	1	-2	C
				Honolulu	28	24	F
				Los Angeles	28	24	F
				London	12	8	C
				Memphis	1	-2	C
				Minneapolis	1	-2	C
				Moscow	1	-2	C
				New York	1	-2	C
				Phoenix	1	-2	C
				San Francisco	1	-2	C
				Seattle	1	-2	C
				Tampa	1	-2	C
				Washington	1	-2	C
				Yokohama	13	9	C

MIDDLE EAST			
	HIGH	LOW	
Amman	4	39	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW	
Auckland	22	72	12
Dunedin	22	72	12

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid	12	5	0
Moscow	12	5	0
Paris	12	5	0
Pretoria	12	5	0
Rome	12	5	0
Stockholm	12	5	0
Switzerland	12	5	0
Vienna	12	5	0
Zurich	12	5	0

TODAY'S FORECAST			
Amman	28	24	0
Baghdad	14	57	10
Bombay	28	24	0
Brussels	12	5	0
Cairo	28	24	0
Dubai	28	24	0
Frankfurt	12	5	0
Geneva	12	5	0
London	12	5	0
Madrid			

**THE Perfect Savings Partnership**

14 DAYS NOTICE DEPOSIT

**13.50%**

PA GROSS

for your short term savings

\$5,000 minimum deposit

Interest credited quarterly

Rates are variable

1 YEAR FIXED DEPOSIT

**14.00%**

PA GROSS

for your longer term investment

\$1,000 minimum deposit

Interest paid at the end of the deposit period

Rates correct at time of going to press

Now you can benefit from the advantages of the perfect savings partnership offered by Lombard.

The Lombard 14 day notice deposit is ideal for your short term savings earning you a good rate of interest with easy access. And for your longer term needs, there is the one year fixed deposit where the rate of interest is guaranteed not to change during the period of deposit.

Whether you choose one or both of these you can be assured that your Lombard deposit account will be confidential.

As an added benefit for overseas residents, all interest is paid without deduction of tax at source.

All this adds up to the perfect savings partnership — what more could you wish for your money?

You can find out more without any obligation simply by completing the coupon and sending it to Lombard for your free copy of our brochure.

NAME (PRINT/INITIALS) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

To: Stephen Carter, Lombard North Central PLC, Banking Services Department 749, 38a Curzon St., London W1A 1EU. Tel: 0737 774111 Ext. 3661

Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your deposit account brochure and current interest rates (Please write in Capital letters)

Registered in England No. 327004 Registered Office: Lombard House, 3 Princess Mary Road, Surrey, 21st Flr, England

A member of The Lombard Westminster Bank Group whose capital and reserves exceed £4,000,000,000.

**Lombard**

لومبارد بنك



## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Clean Nuclear Arms: A U.S. Pipe Dream

Back in the 1950s U.S. officials were talking about developing a "clean" nuclear bomb largely free of radioactive fallout.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower said in June 1957 that in four or five years the country would produce "an absolutely clean bomb" with "no fallout to injure any civilians or anyone."

In fact the effort was going nowhere. Chuck Hansen, author of "U.S. Nuclear Weapons: The Secret History" (Oxford Books, 1988), told The New York Times.

"Progress was easiest with large hydrogen bombs, which could be made cleaner by removing the fissionable layer of uranium 238 in which they were wrapped to give them more power," The Times sums up. But "the hydrogen bomb was always ignited by the tremendous heat of an exploding atomic bomb. The relative effect of this 'dirty' trigger became more pronounced as smaller hydrogen bombs were made."

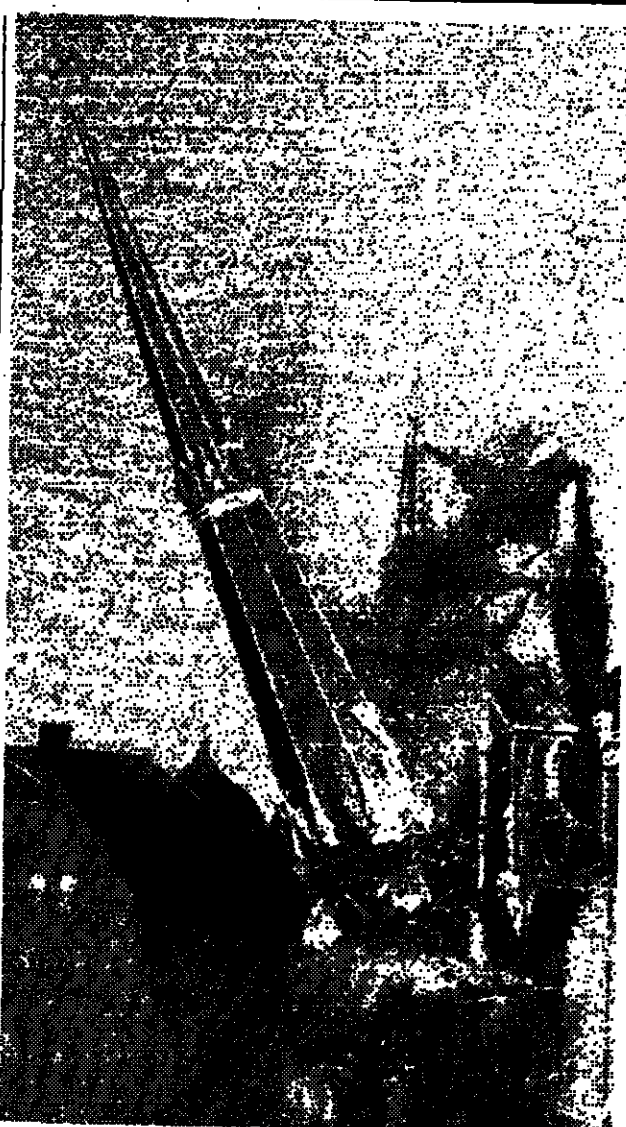
In June 1958, Morse Salisbury, an Atomic Energy Commission spokesman, said in a memo, "We have made essentially no progress in our attempt to reduce substantially the size of feasible clean weapons."

### Notes About People

Blaze Starr, the striptease artist whose first name is the title for a new film about her romance with Governor Earl Long of Louisiana, says she is 57 — "in other words, 39 and holding." She added, "I never used Earl. I was making twice as much as he did, anyway!" Born Fannie Belle Fleming, Miss Starr earned \$5,000 a week during the 1950s and 60s. These days she makes and sells her own jewelry in the Carrolltown Mall in Eldersburg, Maryland.

### Short Takes

Yellowstone National Park is recovering rapidly from the forest fires that swept vast areas in 1988, and two biologists say that the flames were a largely uncontrollable natural event that occur once every 200 to 300 years. The Yellowstone area was similarly ravaged in the early 1700s, according to William H. Romme, a forest ecologist, and Don G. Despain, a biologist. After about 200 to 300 years, they said, a regenerating forest evolves to the point that another conflagration is inevitable. Yellowstone's could have happened anytime after about 1930. In



Brooks Kraft/The Associated Press

**BEGINNING OF THE END** — The highest of its steeples was the first to go in the demolition of Precious Blood Church in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Built in 1891, the church was closed in November 1987, when its membership dropped to 50.

1988 all conditions were good — a combustible mixture of live and dying trees, heat, drought and strong winds.

Office Christmas parties are getting fancier but soberer. The New York Times reports. As on other occasions these days, people are drinking less alcohol. The business setting is giving way to catered affairs in restaurants. This not only gives employees a welcome change, but also cuts down on possible damage to office equipment.

Beavers have been destroying trees along Denver's rivers and creeks. The city was barred by public opinion from shooting them, and relocation wasn't the answer, since when one beaver pair is removed, another takes its place. Instead, Denver is catching and sterilizing both males and females. Sherry Tippet, head of a wildlife group, says beavers are monogamous and territorial. A sterilized male will keep fertile males from moving in. "We're

using wildlife," she says, "to manage wildlife."

A Los Angeles man went to sleep at a friend's house after a birthday party. The friend, Teodoro Torres, brought his charcoal barbecue indoors, saying he thought the coals were extinguished. Hugo Fontela, 24, was found dead a few hours later. The coroner's office said the apparent cause was carbon monoxide poisoning from the barbecue fumes.

Six years after outlawing the sale of Russian vodka in response to the Soviet's downing of a Korean airliner, the City Council of Hutchinson, Minnesota, has voted unanimously to lift the ban in recognition of the Soviet policy of *glasnost*. "There's a lot more openness in that country," Mayor Paul Ackland said. "We just want to be part of the world working together, and this is one way to do it."

Arthur Higbee

## FBI Loses Scent in Bloch Case

### Scant Evidence Leads U.S. to Scale Back Spy Inquiry

By Richard L. Berke

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found no solid evidence in its intensive espionage investigation of Felix S. Bloch, a veteran diplomat. The agency has significantly scaled back its inquiry in recent days, U.S. law-enforcement officials say.

The officials said over the weekend that the case had not been officially closed, but they acknowledged that they were skeptical that Mr. Bloch would be prosecuted.

The officials said they were no longer pursuing the case vigorously. Surveillance of the veteran State Department official was sharply cut back about a week ago, they added.

A federal official said the investigation did not appear to be going anywhere.

"It's evident that we don't have sufficient evidence," the official said. "But are we abandoning the investigation? There's always hope you get enough evidence to bring charges against him."

The official added: "Espionage cases are among the hardest to make. You just don't have a lot of witnesses out there, so some difficulties have been encountered in coming up with sufficient evidence to support the initial beliefs."

The development caps what has been an embarrassing case for the FBI, which over seven months conducted a highly publicized worldwide investigation. Suspicions that

Mr. Bloch accepted payments from the Soviet Union in exchange for U.S. government secrets have never been confirmed.

When the inquiry opened, a senior administration official said he believed that Mr. Bloch had begun spying for the Soviet Union at least a decade ago. The official said Mr. Bloch's involvement had been uncovered when he was videotaped handing over a briefcase to a Soviet intelligence officer under surveillance in Paris.

The State Department placed Mr. Bloch, 54, on leave with salary from his administrative post on June 22. Officials have said, however, that the agency may soon take steps to remove him from its payroll.

## U.S. Judge Is Slain by Mail Bomb

The Associated Press

**MOUNTAIN BROOK, Alabama** — A U.S. appeals court judge has been killed by a mail bomb that went off at his home and his wife has been seriously wounded, authorities said.

U.S. Circuit Judge Robert S. Vance, 58, died instantly Saturday afternoon when a package delivered to his home exploded, an FBI spokesman in Washington said.

It was believed to be only the third time this century that a U.S. federal judge has been assassinated. Authorities said they had no suspects or motive.

"There is speculation that it is drug-related," said Tom Moore, an FBI spokesman in Birmingham. "We will review that avenue along with all the cases he's handled."

The FBI spokesman in Washington, Chuck Steinmetz, said that Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and the FBI director, William S. Sessions, "expressed outrage over the murder."

The judge's wife, Helen, was in serious condition in a hospital with lacerations and internal injuries.

The FBI Postal Service investigators, the U.S. marshal and local authorities are investigating, U.S. Attorney Frank Donaldson said.

Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, said officials were "greatly alarmed over his death."

As a member of the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, they heard many appeal cases related to drugs from Miami. Mr. Heflin said, "There's speculation in that regard, but nobody knows." The 11th Circuit

comprises Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

Only two other U.S. federal judges are known to have been assassinated this century.

U.S. District Judge Richard Daro, 56, was shot to death at his home in 1983 by a former New York City police officer angry at the judge's dismissal of a sex discrimination suit filed by his daughter.

District Judge John H. Wood Jr., 65, was killed by a sniper outside his home in San Antonio, Texas, in 1979. A drug trafficker, Jamel Chagra, who authorities say ordered the assassination, was convicted of conspiring to obstruct the investigation of Judge Wood's murder and various drug charges. He is serving a life sentence.

## Jewish Veteran, 72, Is Denied Medal

By Richard Halloran

**WASHINGTON** — An army review board says it has "incontestable evidence" that a Jewish World War II veteran did not perform the heroic acts that he has claimed in seeking the Medal of Honor.

The board rejected a request to award the highest national combat decoration to David S. Rubitsky, 72, a retired merchant seaman, who had said it was denied him decades ago because of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Rubitsky's supporters had hoped that Army Secretary Michael P.W. Stone would overrule the board. But Pentagon officials said that Mr. Stone concurred in the finding Friday.

Congressional supporters of Mr. Rubitsky's accepted the findings. Their statement said the veteran's assertions that he killed more than 500 Japanese soldiers in a single New Guinea battle in 1942 "turned out to be a myth."

The board said Mr. Rubitsky had not been deprived of the decoration because of anti-Semitism. But the legislators said the investigation did not go directly to the anti-Semitism issue.

Officials were careful not to portray Mr. Rubitsky as having lied. They said that he had fought honorably but was a victim of memory fogged by the passage of years.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization that has supported Mr. Rubitsky, called the board's decision "unconscionable."

Abraham H. Foxman, national director of the group, said he had been denied the chance to see the evidence supporting it.

Lieutenant Colonel Terrence Adkins, who headed the inquiry, said U.S. and Japanese records, information from Americans at the scene and interrogations of Japanese prisoners of war were among the evidence that the "action did not occur as alleged."

Critical to Mr. Rubitsky's claim was a photograph of a group of Japanese soldiers inscribed with the Japanese message: "Six hundred fine soldiers died because of a solitary American soldier."

But Edward J. Drea, a military historian, said it appeared likely that the inscription had been written as part of a propaganda leaflet.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Service is an ethic at Shanghai JC Mandarin

The prince of the Mandarin, who ruled Imperial China is, at last, forgotten. And their Confucian philosophy remains a driving force. Right in the heart of the busy city of Shanghai, at the new Shanghai JC Mandarin, the teachings of Confucius still guide and inspire.

Managed by Singapore International, we are true to the teachings as we are true to our vocation. For us, service is an ethic. Stay at our hotel and experience the difference it makes on every facet of our service.

Shanghai JC Mandarin  
1000 N. 2nd St., 2nd Floor  
Tel: (212) 633-7874  
Fax: (212) 633-7875

Managed by  
SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL  
Corporate Office: 233 Orchard Road, Singapore 0923. Tel: (65) 434 1111. Fax: (65) 732 2261. Telex: 85 21328 MANOTEL  
Regional Sales & Reservations Offices — Tel: Bangkok (02) 234 2844 • Hong Kong (852) 241 7117  
• Kuala Lumpur (03) 261 1500 • London (01) 232 1213 • Los Angeles (213) 677 0185 • New York (212) 633 7874 • Singapore 235 3525 • Sydney (02) 247 6677 • Tokyo (03) 577 3641

Represented by: L.L. (L.L. International)

Blue chip.

BOMBAY SAPPHIRE. POUR SOMETHING PRICELESS.

Wheeling and dealing around Asia? Start at the hub.

Planning a business trip to Asia? It makes good business sense to focus on Bangkok. Thailand's economy is booming. And Bangkok's unique geographical position at the centre of Asia makes it the perfect starting-off point. It is also home base for Thai International, so we have more flights in and out of there than any other airline. If you're wheeling and dealing in Asia, fly with Thai — the best airline around. Thai. Centuries-old traditions. Innovative thinking. State-of-the-art technology.

THAI  
We reach for the sky

DELHI <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> KATHMANDU <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> KRAKOW <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> CALCUTTA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> BEIJING <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> DHAKA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> TOKYO <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> COLOMBO <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> NAGAYA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> BANGKOK <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> OSAKA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> PHUKET <<< 51 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> HONG KONG <<< 45 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> YOKOHAMA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> PENANG <<< 9 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> HANOI <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> SINGAPORE <<< 32 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> VIENTIANE <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> JAKARTTA <<< 7 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> HO CHI MINH <<< 2 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> KUALA LUMPUR <<< 12 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> MANILA <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> HAT YAI <<< 28 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>> BRUNEI <<< 3 FLIGHTS A WEEK >>>

Planning a business trip to Asia? It makes good business sense to focus on Bangkok. Thailand's economy is booming. And Bangkok's unique geographical position at the centre of Asia makes it the perfect starting-off point. It is also home base for Thai International, so we have more flights in and out of there than any other airline. If you're wheeling and dealing in Asia, fly with Thai — the best airline around. Thai. Centuries-old traditions. Innovative thinking. State-of-the-art technology.



# CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING OFFICER

Baker & McKenzie, the world's largest international law firm, is seeking a regional training officer to undertake professional development work in the Firm's Pacific Rim offices.

The post calls for an effective and creative communicator, with an enthusiasm for teaching and highly developed motivational skills. The successful candidate must possess some administrative ability but the primary focus of the position will be on teaching lawyering skills, such as legal writing, effective speaking and negotiation techniques. An appreciation of the sensitivity to the cultural and jurisdictional differences within the region is essential.

The appointee will be based in one of the Firm's Pacific Rim offices (the Firm has offices in Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, The Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand) and will be expected to undertake extensive travel within the region.

The appointment will, initially, be for a two year period and will be subject to review thereafter. The post might especially suit a lawyer with existing experience in a training or academic environment who would be able to secure leave or secondment to the Firm for a two year period.

The post will carry an attractive salary package commensurate with the successful candidate's qualifications, experience and responsibilities.

Applications should be sent to:  
The Director of Professional Development, Baker & McKenzie,  
Aldwych House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4JR England.  
Applications must reach London by January 31st, 1990.

**BAKER & MCKENZIE**

## Course developer/Instructor : EUCLID-IS

MATRA DATAVISION, developer of EUCLID-IS one of the world's leading CAD/CAM solutions, has opening for engineer with a degree in mechanical, industrial, architectural, or civil engineering. You must have a minimum of two years experience with CAD/CAM systems and experience in numerical control, mechanical design, and/or analysis. You should be fluent in English and have good communication skills. A knowledge of French is helpful but not required.

As a course Developer/Instructor, you will be responsible for developing customer training materials for delivery by MATRA DATAVISION's subsidiaries and distributors. You will deliver training to international customers, distributors, partners and internal personnel. You will be working closely with our development engineers and technical specialists on state of the art software in order to develop and deliver training on our new products. Up to 20% travel will be required as you will provide training to international customers throughout the world.

If you are interested in a challenging career, working with the most sophisticated CAD/CAM software in the market, the opportunity to travel, and people contact, send your application to DRH MATRA DATAVISION - BP 716 - 31 Avenue de la Baquette - 91961 LES ULIS - FRANCE.



**MATRA DATAVISION**

IL Y AURA TOUJOURS DES HOMMES DE TALENT

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

appears  
every  
THURSDAY  
and  
MONDAY

United Nations Organization  
operating in the Middle East requires a

## Chief, Program Planning and Evaluation Office

at its Headquarters in Vienna. Incumbent will be key planning and management adviser to Agency's top executive staff and will initiate major evaluation studies to insure cost effective and efficient operations of a wide variety of large scale education, health and relief programs administered by Agency's over 17,000 staff with an annual operating budget of over 200 million dollars. Requirements include a university degree at the advanced level in economics, statistics, management science, business studies, operations research or related field; ten years' experience including four years in supervisory capacity and at least three years at international level involving both planning and evaluation, management controls and related functions at a senior adviser or management level. Incumbent will have good communication skills and proven ability to organize and motivate staff. Experience in the analysis of Education, Health and Welfare Programs, possibly in development countries and working knowledge of Arabic and French are desirable.

Annual net tax free remuneration at entry level approx. U.S. \$65,000. (single) and U.S. \$69,000. (with dependents) plus fringe benefits.

Detailed applications before January 3, 1990 to:  
Chief, Personnel Services Division  
(VN/30/89)

UNRWA Headquarters Vienna,  
Vienna International Centre  
P.O. Box 700, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

## valinox groupe valloireux

### Ingénieur d'affaires export POUR SA DIVISION "ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE"

Sur un marché mondial, il participe à l'évolution des produits sur le plan technique, en relation avec clients et prescripteurs.

Il pilote les actions marketing - analyse des marchés et de la concurrence - et définit avec la Direction Générale les axes de développement.

Il assure la vente des produits sur les marchés export.

Pour ce faire, le candidat doit être bien rodé à la négociation, dans des pays de cultures très diverses.

Le poste s'adresse à un candidat de haut niveau, de nationalité européenne ou américaine, parfaitement bilingue français/anglais.

Ingénieur de formation, il aura, à environ 32 ans, une expérience confirmée dans le domaine de l'industrie nucléaire, de la chaudronnerie ou de la construction de chaudières.

Basé à Boulogne (92) au siège du Groupe VALLOIREUX, le candidat devra prévoir une grande disponibilité pour de nombreux déplacements à l'étranger.

Merci d'envoyer votre dossier de candidature (CV + lettre manuscrite) sous la référence 862 HT à :

**CG**  
Claudine GALLET  
Ressources Humaines  
3, rue Corneille  
75006 PARIS

## Assurez le développement commercial d'une nouvelle structure dans le secteur aéronautique

Leader sur son marché, notre jeune Société en forte expansion fabrique et commercialise une gamme de produits de services pour l'aéronautique.  
Au sein d'une structure légère, vous prendrez en charge l'activité commerciale et assurerez la vente, la promotion et le suivi technique de nos produits auprès d'une clientèle de professionnels des compagnies aériennes.  
De formation commerciale : BAC + 3, parfaitement bilingue anglais, vous possédez une expérience de 2 à 5 ans dans la vente de produits techniques, acquise de préférence en milieu industriel.

La connaissance de l'allemand serait un plus.  
C'est un "challenge" pour un bon négociateur, enthousiaste, curieux et énergique.  
Ce poste équivaut, basé dans le Val de Marne, vous offre de réelles perspectives de carrière ainsi qu'une rémunération motivante.

Merci d'adresser votre candidature : CV, lettre manuscrite, photo, rémunération actuelle ou prétentions, sous la référence 89/28, à ER Ressources Humaines - 118, rue de Tocqueville 75017 Paris, qui traitera votre dossier en toute confidentialité.



Ressources Humaines



**Van der Giessen - de Noord N.V.**

P.O. Box 1, 2920 AA Krimpen aan den IJssel

## CONTRACT project MANAGER

van der Giessen-de Noord is based in the Rotterdam area and is a major builder of merchant and technical vessels. The Shipbuilding Division requires a highly qualified CONTRACT MANAGER for new and challenging projects to design and build a number of large technical vessels.

Candidates for this position must have solid educational and work experience qualifications in the hands-on aspects of contractual project management for large steel construction projects. A clear track record of success with the technical objectives and profitability requirements of industrial projects is essential. Candidates must be fluent in written and spoken english.

If you are an energetic and competent CONTRACT MANAGER ready to take direct project control and meet these requirements, please contact Ed de Waal at -31-1807-12144 today.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD (United Nations) Rome (Italy) seeks candidates for the post of

### CONTROLLER Grade D1/2

Under the general supervision of the Vice President, the Controller serves as the senior financial officer responsible for the Fund's financial matters, including development of appropriate policy, design of accounting and financial systems and supervision of the financial control system. In this role, the Controller supervises two main functions: the budget and accounting for all Fund Activities; loan administration functions including all aspects of withdrawals under financing agreements for loans and grants and recovery of loan principal and interest/service charge payments. The Controller advises management of the expenditures needed to carry out the annual program of work for loans and grants and prepares budgets for IFAD's regular activities and any supplementary funding arrangements for consideration by the Fund's governing bodies. The Controller also serves as Secretary to the Audit Committee of the Executive Board. He/she proposes and supervises policies related to staff travel, he/she administers the staff compensation plan, and he/she carries on a range of other duties related to financial matters.

Candidates should have recognized professional accounting membership or MBA or Master of Commerce and at least 10 years experience of which 5 should be of management level. International experience desirable preferably on international financial institution or in an organization of the UN system. Familiarity with computer systems. Full command of English; knowledge of Arabic, French, or Spanish, an advantage.

SALARY: Depending on experience and qualifications.  
Initial contract: two years.

Send applications by January 10, 1990, in duplicate, to:  
Personnel Division,  
IFAD

Via del Serafico, 107,  
00142 ROME, Italy.

Only shortlisted candidates will receive an acknowledgment.



## Luxury Cruise Line requires MULTILINGUAL HOSTESSES

We are seeking personable, well-presented hostesses fluent in English, French, German, and possibly Spanish, both spoken and written. Typing skills useful. 6-month shipboard contracts commencing February and May 1990. Cruise ship experience preferred. Please write with C.V. including recent full-length photo to:

Ocean Cruise Lines, Personnel/Ref: EB,  
10 Frederick Close, Stanhope Place, London W2 2HD

**OCEAN CRUISE LINES**

## REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

U.S. Company, established since 1904, seeks representative or distributor for GOODYEAR ROOF COATINGS and other building maintenance products made in U.S.A. Commissions paid in dollars.

Write to:

CONSOLIDATED INTER CONTINENTAL CORP.  
1801 East 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44114 USA  
Tele: 980592 CONSO A. Fax: (216) 771-3620

## MARKETING MANAGER

A leading Saudi Interior Decorating & Furniture firm seeks a Marketing Manager. Applicants must possess ambitious & aggressive qualities to pursue his duties with utmost competitiveness.

All candidates must be fluent in Arabic, English & French and willing to relocate to Saudi Arabia. Salary & benefits are negotiable depending upon experience. Please forward your CV's to:

W. Gimtex  
22 West 38th St., Suite 600  
New York, NY 10018, U.S.A.

## LEADING INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH FIRM seeks to appoint

### The MANAGING DIRECTOR of its new Paris office

The ideal candidate should have a proven record of success with a recognized executive search firm and be well connected with the French business community.

Please reply in strictest confidence to:

Box D-293,  
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## CAREERS ABROAD

### (NO SALES)

Our international client offers professionals challenging opportunities in a number of foreign countries that require no selling from representatives in such positions. Entry-level salary and benefits are competitive with other major firms who have branches abroad and will be based on experience and qualifications. If currently residing abroad, applications are encouraged.

We are seeking men and women with college degrees and education/work experience in a wide variety of areas: advanced technologies, investment and international finance, research, marketing/public relations, business administration. Successful applicants must be U.S. citizens or have Permanent Resident Alien status. Excellent verbal and written communications abilities are essential. Fluency in a foreign language and experience living and/or working abroad are desirable.

Your resume should include education, overseas experience, employment history, address and telephone numbers. You will be contacted by telephone to arrange a personal interview if your resume is of interest. No resume will be returned. Successful applicants will be provided full details of employment.

Reply in strictest confidence to: Watson & Boone Associates,  
WB-16, J.A.F., P.O. Box 3238, New York, NY 10116-3238.

**Watson & Boone Associates**

An equal opportunity employer

## EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN Law Firm seeks Office Manager. English mother tongue preferred. Fluent French and English required. Minimum two years experience with corporate legal matters involving personnel management, administration and light book-keeping. Please write with C.V. and photo to: Box 1253, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

The AMERICAN UNIVERSITY of Paris seeks an Administrative Assistant for its Division of Institutional Advancement. This is an ideal position for a qualified, experienced bilingual Secretary who is able to work under stress and would like to diversify his/her experience. Work papers essential. Call Alex Fischer on 45 55 91 73 mornings only.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

U.S. CITIZEN holding in Ireland with managerial experience & professional background in law & telecommunications, seeks challenging opportunity with aggressive multinational company with expansion plans for E.C. 1992. Please reply to: M33 PO Box 15, Ballyrack, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Tel: 01 886 688.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATOR Professional American lady in Canada, common market work permit, fluent English/German, MBA, free to travel/relocate, seeking employment as Corporate Administrator in an international communications or financial organization. Specializing in Corporate & Legal Administration including P.C. implementation & training. References available. Tel: P.O. Box 1008, Station "C", 27 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P4.

Opportunity in Hungary American business executive, Hungarian born, with valuable contacts in Hungary wishes to represent your company in Budapest. For further information call: San Francisco, California USA 415-685-8455, Mr. Ima.

TOURISM AFTER successful promotion, entry on the European market, of a new destination and to leading hotel (also acting as PR and commercial manager) multilingual travel consultant is looking for a new challenging position worldwide from February 90. Contact: Williams (Brussels) The 2527 Fax: 21818141

## Magazine International

recherche

### Jeune Journaliste Rewriter

de langue maternelle américaine,  
capable de rédiger en français.

Adresser C.V., photo, lettre manuscrite sous  
référence 5026 à :

HCA

1, place du Palais Royal  
75001 PARIS



# Tens of Thousands Pay Last Respects to Sakharov

By Michael Dobbs

MOSCOW — "Andrei Dmitriyevich, forgive us," read the sign scrawled at the base of the open bier containing the body of Andrei D. Sakharov. It summed up the guilt and shock felt by tens of thousands of ordinary Russians as they honored a lone individual who exhausted himself in a long struggle against the totalitarian state.

More than 100,000 people — students and war veterans, workers and intellectuals, poets and People's Deputies — stood in line for up to three hours in bitter cold to get a last glimpse of a man once denounced by the Kremlin as a "hiring of the imperialists."

Many wept as they filed past the flower-bedecked coffin in a Moscow youth palace where the body of the Nobel Peace laureate lay in state.

"Sakharov was one of the very few political activists in this country who could honestly look our people in the eyes," said Larisa Kastrowa, a 20-year-old student. "He spoke the truth all the time, even when it was not allowed."

"He was the conscience of the people," said Natalia Golub, a middle-aged engineer. "We knew that everything told us by officials was a lie. The truth for us was expressed by people like Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn. The simple fact that men like Sakharov existed

enabled us to believe in the goodness of human beings."

Mr. Sakharov, who died Thursday at 68, will be buried privately in a suburban Moscow cemetery on Monday after memorial services attended by Kremlin leaders, ambassadors, fellow scientists and the Polish Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa.

But Sunday was the day when Muscovites said farewell to a man whom the poet Yevgeny A. Yevushenko described as "history's most peaceful rebel" in a eulogy published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Hounded by the KGB secret police during the 1970s and exiled to the closed city of Gorky in 1980 after criticizing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Mr. Sakharov was allowed to return to Moscow in December 1986. Over the last year, the nuclear physicist turned father of the dissident movement served as leader of the loyal opposition to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Congress of People's Deputies.

But his health had deteriorated during his Gorky exile due to a series of hunger strikes and constant harassment by the KGB.

In accordance with Russian Orthodox tradition, Mr. Sakharov's body was displayed in an open casket. His widow and partner in his struggle for human rights, Yelena G. Bonner, stroked his cheek and reached below the white satin blanket to take his hand.

A bouquet of white flowers with the in-

scription "With love, to dear Andrei Dmitriyevich, from Alexander Solzhenitsyn," the exiled Soviet writer, lay beside the coffin.

Dozens of police and army trucks cordoned off the area where the body lay in state to maintain order. From the time of the czars, funerals of honored public figures in Russia have served as a pretext for anti-government protests.

## ■ Behest Unfulfilled

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported earlier from Moscow:

Mr. Sakharov's colleagues from the most progressive wing of the Soviet legislature met over the weekend and decided that they were allowed to return to Moscow in December 1986. Over the last year, the nuclear physicist turned father of the dissident movement served as leader of the loyal opposition to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Congress of People's Deputies.

But his health had deteriorated during his Gorky exile due to a series of hunger strikes and constant harassment by the KGB.

In accordance with Russian Orthodox tradition, Mr. Sakharov's body was displayed in an open casket. His widow and partner in his struggle for human rights, Yelena G. Bonner, stroked his cheek and reached below the white satin blanket to take his hand.

A bouquet of white flowers with the in-

scription "With love, to dear Andrei Dmitriyevich, from Alexander Solzhenitsyn," the exiled Soviet writer, lay beside the coffin.

Dozens of police and army trucks cordoned off the area where the body lay in state to maintain order. From the time of the czars, funerals of honored public figures in Russia have served as a pretext for anti-government protests.

## ■ Behest Unfulfilled

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported earlier from Moscow:

Mr. Sakharov's colleagues from the most progressive wing of the Soviet legislature met over the weekend and decided that they were allowed to return to Moscow in December 1986. Over the last year, the nuclear physicist turned father of the dissident movement served as leader of the loyal opposition to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Congress of People's Deputies.

But his health had deteriorated during his Gorky exile due to a series of hunger strikes and constant harassment by the KGB.

In accordance with Russian Orthodox tradition, Mr. Sakharov's body was displayed in an open casket. His widow and partner in his struggle for human rights, Yelena G. Bonner, stroked his cheek and reached below the white satin blanket to take his hand.

A bouquet of white flowers with the in-

## ■ Sharansky Denied Visa

The Soviet Union has denied the former dissident Naftali Sharansky a visa to attend the Sakharov funeral, Reuters reported Sunday from Jerusalem, quoting Israeli radio.

Mr. Sharansky, formerly Anatoli B. Shcharansky, has not been back to the Soviet Union since he was freed from nine years in prison in 1986 and emigrated to Israel.

# Pentagon Sees Possible 50% Troop Cut in Europe

By Patrick E. Tyler and Molly Moore

WASHINGTON — Top Pentagon officials have recommended to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney a new set of options for reshaping U.S. armed forces in Europe, with a goal of eventually cutting troop levels in half if Soviet reductions continue for several years.

Cutting the 305,000 U.S. ground and air forces in Europe to 150,000 would represent a "political minimum" for the United States to maintain a military presence there while meeting global security responsibilities in an era of deficit reduction at home, defense officials familiar with option papers said.

The proposals also recommend that the United States for the first time consider cutting back its naval commitment to defend the North Atlantic sea lanes, a route for reinforcing Europe from America in wartime, according to knowledgeable sources.

Defense planners have also concluded that Moscow can no longer count on the armies of its East European allies to act in concert with Soviet forces in any hostilities, according to the sources.

These and other new assess-

ments, based largely on political developments in Eastern Europe, amount to a fundamental redefinition of Western security needs.

The Pentagon planners began presenting their view of U.S. armed forces for the next year last week in the first of nine marathon sessions with Mr. Cheney, General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, military service chiefs and civilian senior secretaries. Mr. Cheney chaired six hours of discussion Tuesday and Wednesday. The sessions will resume Monday and then adjourn until January.

On the critical assessment of Germany's future role in Europe, one policy paper states that some form of German unification will occur within a "few years."

It says that German unification "will probably outpace late-hour efforts" by "pan-European structures designed to restrain a reunified Germany within a larger framework," and concludes, "We will likely face by the next century a Europe shaped as much by German economic influence and military potential as by Russian military presence."

The high-level strategic planning meetings and policy papers represent the most comprehensive effort

to date by the Bush administration to come to grips with the rapidly changing security environment in Eastern Europe and to plan a military policy for the future.

More than half of the \$300 billion U.S. defense budget is spent in some fashion on forces to defend Europe, where the armies of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact have posed the dominant threat to the West for four decades.

In budget debates this fall, Mr. Cheney has resisted any fundamental changes in U.S. defense policy until the Soviets complete the significant force reductions promised by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev a year ago and those required by a conventional arms reduction treaty that could be completed by May.

But in the internal debates covering defense strategy for 1991-1994, Mr. Cheney has told the military services to plan for the end of that period "on the basis of a reduced threat in Europe" including fewer East European forces, "the near-term likelihood that Soviet planners could not count on the offensive use of such forces," and potential changes in warning time of a Soviet attack.

The "strategy framework" that he has set for the military states that "if we no longer need to field

large forces on short notice in Europe, we can restructure our forces and realize significant savings."

Defense planners have recommended that Mr. Cheney accept an option to go beyond the currently planned cut of 30,000 U.S. forces in Europe and set a goal of cutting 55,000 troops in Europe under the conventional forces treaty under negotiation in Vienna.

Such a U.S. reduction "would shift additional responsibilities to allies, which some, at least, seem ready to assume," one policy paper noted.

In addition, this option calls for even greater reductions in army and air force personnel in the United States for a total cut of 165,000 people by 1994.

And these reductions could grow significantly if Soviet leaders continue to demobilize the much larger Soviet military forces deployed in Eastern Europe. Under the most optimistic assumptions about Soviet withdrawal from Europe, U.S. defense planners have told Mr. Cheney that he should be willing to trim 322,000 people from active-duty forces — about 15 percent of the U.S. military — by 1994 for a savings of \$13.2 billion.

Separate policy papers suggest restructuring the Marine Corps, the army's airborne and light infantry divisions, and the military's "power projection, expeditionary and mobility forces," which are built around navy aircraft carrier battle groups.

The most drastic policy option calls for retiring six of the navy's 14 carriers with a minimum reduction of three older ships, the Coral Sea, Midway and the Lexington, and with the transfer of one of the newer carriers to a training role.

Senior Pentagon officials continue to say they think the changes in Soviet intentions under Mr. Gorbachev still are reversible. They have also warned Mr. Cheney that tensions in Eastern Europe over boundaries and national minorities could erupt with the removal of repressive central governments and Communist Party control.

For these reasons, the recommendations for U.S. troop reductions in Europe are carefully qualified. A full reduction from 305,000 troops to 150,000 would depend on "demonstrated reductions in Soviet forward forces and take account of the speed at which such forces" could be recalled from the Soviet Union in a crisis.

## EAST: German Communist Party Restructures Itself

(Continued from page 1)

Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism.

Concern about the menace to the country's continued existence was present throughout Mr. Gysi's speech.

"Supporting the Modrow coalition government is of life and death importance for our country and our citizens," he said. "We all have to be clear that whether our ship of state can steer clear of the reefs of anarchy and annexation by West Germany depends essentially on this government."

Mr. Modrow, a Communist, formed the government last month with 12 non-Communist members.

Mr. Modrow appeared briefly at the party conference on Saturday. But he was not there Sunday when Mr. Gysi said that an important

subject of the government's talks with Mr. Kohl on Tuesday should be measures to prevent "the sellout of our country" when East Germany allows West German visitors to come in without visas or currency exchange restrictions, beginning next month.

"We suggest that the government, in negotiations with Chancellor Kohl, should also speak about the security partnership between both German states," Mr. Gysi said. "The ministers of defense should begin talks as soon as possible that could become a permanent fixture."

He challenged West Germany "to reduce its armaments expenditures and military strength to our level instead of remaining one of the strongest military states in the world."

"Greater Germany would be a victory for the right in Germany and would force the left to the margins of society, including the

Social Democrats" in West Germany, he said.

Mr. Gysi called for dissolution of established party organizations in the armed forces.

Mr. Gysi told the delegates that the East German government should establish relations with Israel. The East German Foreign Ministry has dropped several hints that it was ready to do so, and according to an Israeli journalist in Berlin, East German officials seemed disappointed at the nonchalant response from Israel.

Much of what Mr. Gysi said was an attempt to spell out a platform for the elections on May 6.

The party, Mr. Gysi said, will aggressively represent the interests of working people, but the new party statute permits people from all classes of society to join as members. The delegates agreed to adopt the statute on a temporary basis until a regular party congress in March or April.

## HAMAS: New Resistance

(Continued from page 1)

issued a 40-page "covenant" that called for holy war against Israel and demanded an Islamic state for all of Palestine, including the West Bank, Gaza and Israel proper.

Many of Hamas's leaflets have a virulent anti-Semitic theme far more radical than anything published by the pro-PLO United Leadership of the uprising.

A recent Hamas leaflet asked: "Aren't these deeds enough to teach us about Jewish character — the traitorousness of the Jews, their lies, their hatred and torture of us and all humanity?" It called for Palestinians to "Islamize" the uprising and "destroy the Jews."

Despite the rhetoric, Hamas has shown a certain pragmatism. Public schools in Gaza have remained open throughout most of the last two years because Hamas activists have decreed that education should remain "outside the circle of the intifada" and students are ordered not to use schools to organize demonstrations and attacks on soldiers.

By contrast, West Bank schools have been closed most of the time. Similarly, Hamas activists have indicated support for an Israeli proposal to hold elections in the occupied territories.

One of Hamas's purported leaders, Mahmoud Zahar, a Gaza physician, may be invited to join a delegation of Palestinians designated to talk to the Israelis, should the proposal reach that stage.

One Israeli analyst said he believed that Hamas could win 40 percent or more of the vote in both Gaza and the West Bank, which would establish it as the number-two power behind El Fatah.

## New Name and an Apology From East German Party

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The East German Communist Party, continuing its struggle to remake itself, has changed its name and issued a month-old note from Erich Honecker, the deposed party chief, saying he accepted "full responsibility" for the country's crisis.

Gregor Gysi, the party leader chosen just last week, announced that the Socialist Unity Party would now be called the Socialist Unity Party of Germany-Party of Democratic Socialism. The title, he said, will accommodate members who want to make a complete break with the past and those who do not.

The new party leadership released a report describing Mr. Honecker's 19-year rule of the country as corrupt and misguided.

In its last years and maintaining that his resignation on Oct. 18 forestalled "a civil war-like bloody conflict" with the masses of East Germans who had taken to the street to demand restructuring.

Mr. Honecker, 77, who is reported to be gravely ill, conceded in the note made public on Saturday that he had "deceived" himself about the economic situation and popular feeling.

"I take full responsibility for the situation that has arisen," he wrote in the letter, which was addressed to party officials.

Mr. Honecker denied, however, that he was guilty of corruption or abuse of power, charges that have been leveled against him and most of the members of his Politburo, as well as dozens of lower-ranking officials in his government.

# In Prague, 100,000 Show Support for Changes

Reuters

PRAGUE — Students led more than 100,000 Czechoslovaks here Sunday in demonstrations intended to keep up the pace of change.

To chant of "Long live freedom!" the huge crowd thronged St. Wenceslas Square in honor of colleagues beaten by the police in the Nov. 17 rally that ignited a massive political upheaval.

Beneath the equestrian statue of St. Wenceslas they shouted slogans backing the opposition presidential candidate, Vaclav Havel.

The march took place after Czechoslovakia's new foreign minister and his Austrian counterpart earlier in the day cut a symbolic hole in the barbed wire fence between their two nations.

Some 40,000 students led the march to the square, the scene of several mass rallies in recent weeks, taking the same route from Prague University as they had exactly one month ago. Then, the police trapped and brutally attacked some 2,000 students with clubs — wounding almost 150, according to a student member of the parliamentary commission of inquiry.

The marchers paused Sunday at the spot where the worst police vio-

lence had taken place and which since Nov. 17 has become a shrine marked by hundreds of candles and flowers. The students were joined along the way by thousands of other citizens.

Passing the headquarters of the Civic Forum opposition movement, which was created the day after the Nov. 17 violence, cries of "Long live Havel!" rang out.

Earlier, in Laa an der Thaya, Austria, Jiri Dienstbier, a former dissident who became the Czechoslovak foreign minister a week ago, stepped across the once heavily fortified frontier into Austria in his first visit outside the country in more than 20 years.

"This is a good feeling," he told Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria as the two used giant wire cutters to cut the barbed-wire fence. "Now our relations can get back to normal."

Mr. Mock replied, "I am glad to be able to help remove the last barriers between our countries."

Czechoslovak border guards started work earlier on dismantling the barrier, which has divided the countries since 1948.

Mr. Dienstbier also announced that Czechoslovakia would lift visa

restrictions for Austrians from Dec. 20 until the end of January, reciprocating an Austrian gesture that allows Czechoslovaks entry without visas until mid-January.

## ■ A Temporary Presidency?

John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Prague: Mr. Havel and Alexander Dubcek appear close to an agreement that will lead to Mr. Havel's becoming temporary president until elections can be held.

Under the agreement, Mr. Dubcek, who as head of the Communist Party led the liberalization effort of the "Prague Spring" in 1968, would withdraw the offer he made earlier

in the week to serve as president, and instead support Mr. Havel.

In return, opposition figures close to Mr. Havel said, Mr. Dubcek is to be offered the prestigious position of president of the Federal Assembly, or parliament, a post vacant since November.

The agreement would mean the return to a prominent official position of the man who was removed by Moscow and sent into obscurity after Warsaw Pact tanks and troops ended the Prague Spring.

The two men met into the night on Saturday at the Italian Embassy in Prague after Mr. Havel appeared on national television and repeated

that he was willing to become a "temporary working president" — until free elections were held, probably in June — on condition that Mr. Dubcek stand at his side "in whatever function."

The moves appeared to signal the opposition's resolve to capture the presidency.

To underscore its resolve, the opposition Civic Forum announced that it would call for a televised session of parliament, which elects the president, when it meets on Tuesday, and that massive student demonstrations would be called around the parliament building, near St. Wenceslas Square.

# PANAMA: Tension High After Killing of U.S. Soldier

(Continued from page 1)

Hospital, Colonel Sconyers told reporters.

The command's 12,000 troops then were put on "Delta" alert, the second-highest alert level under a system instituted after a Panamanian coup attempt against General Noriega on Oct. 3. The Delta alert sharply restricts the movements of U.S. military personnel.

U.S. troops in battle gear took up positions Sunday around Fort Clayton, headquarters of U.S. Army South, and at an entrance to Fort Amador, used by the U.S. and Panamanian military. General Noriega maintains an office at Fort Amador but was reported to have been in Chiriqui Province in western Panama late Saturday when the shooting occurred.

Panamanian forces also went on alert after the shooting, and members of General Noriega's paramilitary "Dignity Battalions" were de-

ployed on Panama City streets.

The shooting, the most serious of numerous U.S.-Panamanian confrontations since the country's crisis began more than two years ago,

came a day after a Noriega-controlled legislative body declared Panama to be in a "state of war" with the United States because of American economic sanctions.

Fortunately, not all New York hotel rooms are as small as this ad.

THE MARK

999999

A New York Hotel, Madison Avenue at East 77th Street. (212) 744-4300. For reservations, call your travel agent.

## SEIZE: U.S. Position Could Expand Role of Military in Drug War Abroad

(Continued from page 1)

Office of Legal Counsel that widely expands the government's authority outside the country. In a June 21 opinion, it concluded that FBI and other federal law enforcement agents could seize fugitives overseas without obtaining the consent of the country involved.

That ruling, which also has not been publicly released, prompted criticism from Congress that the Justice Department was authorizing officials to act in violation of U.S. law, but Mr. Rumsfeld said the opinion "still stands."

Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California and the chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on civil rights, which conducted hearings on the earlier ruling, said he was equally alarmed by the new one.

He said the opinion would make the administration "international outlaws in the eyes of the world."

"It's an American tradition that the military does not get involved in police operations," he said.

"We're going to go right to work on this."

The new ruling was made two months after a U.S. Special Forces team was "readied" to apprehend Pablo Escobar Gaviria, one of the most violent of the Colombian drug lords, after intelligence reports that he was in Panama.

Administration officials confirmed Friday that military units had been prepared to storm the house where Mr. Escobar reportedly was staying and then scrounge a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent to place him under arrest. This would have avoided a violation of the law as it was interpreted at the time, one official said.

But the Escobar mission, reported last week by U.S. News & World Report magazine, was called off when the intelligence sources turned out to be wrong about Mr. Escobar's presence in Panama. According to the U.S. News account, the "tip" that he was in Panama had been planted by an FBI infor-

mant as part of a sting operation against other drug smugglers.

The Pentagon's involvement in the operation raised new questions about the scope of its authority.

Until now, the seizure of international fugitives has been a responsibility of the U.S. Marshall Service and the FBI. But administration officials said the operation to arrest Mr. Escobar was conceived by a National Security Council "working group" on Panama and was done under "national command authority," which refers to the chain of command from the president to the secretary of defense.

U.S. officials confronted the same problem in October in the most recent attempted coup against General Noriega, who is under indictment in the United States for drug trafficking.

The commander of U.S. forces in Panama, General Maxwell R. Thurman, was urgently seeking a Drug Enforcement Administration agent to take General Noriega into U.S. custody should the coup suc-

ceed, an administration official said. But the nearest agent was in Costa Rica.

General Thurman found an FBI agent in Panama on an unrelated assignment, the official said, and the agent was standing by when the coup failed.

After the failure of the coup, U.S. military officials expressed concern that the rules and interpretations governing U.S. military behavior in the drug wars were not clear.

Before the ruling, it was "foggy and dubious" whether military personnel could make an arrest, one official said.

## Shamir Ends Hospital Stay

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, 74, was released from the hospital Sunday in "perfect" condition after a successful hernia operation, his surgeon said.

After the ruling, it was "foggy and dubious" whether military personnel could make an arrest, one official said.

Before the ruling, it was "foggy and dubious" whether military personnel could make an arrest, one official said.

After the failure of the coup, U.S. military officials expressed concern that the rules and interpretations governing U.S. military behavior in the drug wars were not clear.

Before the ruling, it was "foggy and dubious" whether military personnel could make an arrest, one official said.

## Shamir Ends Hospital Stay

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, 74, was released from the hospital Sunday in "perfect" condition after a successful hernia operation, his surgeon said.

## REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT MALACANANG

### Second Invitation for Purchase Offers

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES announces its second intention to seek qualified purchasers for its property, located at 306 Roppongi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, a 3,179.1 square meter (961.7 subol) lot with a three-story ferroconcrete building. Interested parties wishing to submit an offer to purchase may obtain information on the minimum qualifications for purchasers and procedures for submission of offers, beginning January 8, 1990, from any of the following:

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY  
11-24 Nampaidai-Machi  
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150  
Tel. No. (03) 461-3257  
Attn: Mr. J.J. Yates

NSHIMURA & SANADA  
Suite, 412, Kasumigaseki Bldg.  
2-5, Kasumigaseki, 3-chome  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100  
Tel. No. (03) 593-3913  
Attn: Mr. Masahiko Aiba

A non-refundable application administrative fee of TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND YEN (¥250,000) will be charged for each set of the "Second Purchase Offer Submission Requirements" (2nd POSR) which shall provide details of the bidding procedures, bidding conditions and other detailed information. Those who purchased the Purchase Offer Submission Requirements during the first invitation for purchase offers last February-March 1989 may be provided a set of the 2nd POSR for free if they request for one.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY OR ALL OFFERS.

RAMONT T. LABRJA  
Chairman  
Bidding Committee



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Is Bush Up to It?

America had a fair idea of what it was getting in George Bush: a competent, cautious steward with a slim agenda and no taste for what he called "the vision thing." He would make changes at the margins of the Reagan Revolution without disturbing its core. The nation would be kinder and gentler. Taxes would stay low, defenses strong. He would be a prudent leader in placid times. Uncharismatic, for sure, but the voters found that preferable to the uncertain candidacy of Michael Dukakis.

Now, thanks largely to Mikhail Gorbachev and the long-stifled emotions of millions of East Europeans, the world that Mr. Bush inherited has changed dramatically. The end of the Cold War does more than challenge old assumptions. It inspires high hopes that America will shift resources from receding foreign threats to neglected domestic needs.

A few months ago, Mr. Bush seemed well matched to his times—in the Economist's words, "a president without a vision when visions are out of fashion." Yet a visionary named Gorbachev now invites more than stewardship from the president in Washington. Is Mr. Bush up to the task? His first year in office offers grounds for hope—and worry.

Mr. Bush's inaugural provided no grand plan, just a sensible approach to governance. The country, he said, had grown weary of ideological combat and was eager for bipartisanship. So he moved quickly to defuse controversy. On Central America, for example, he cut a deal with Congress to send humanitarian but not military aid to the Nicaraguan contras, removing at one stroke an issue that had paralyzed Ronald Reagan's relations with Congress.

Mr. Bush kept the Reagan faith by opposing abortion, although his views increasingly antagonized Republican women—and dismayed Republican officeholders. He shamelessly exploited the flag burning issue. Yet he broke cleanly with Mr. Reagan on important environmental questions like acid rain, faced up to the savings and loan crisis and offered an original approach to Third World debt. Unlike his predecessor, who had ears only for good news, he acknowledged that America suffered from drugs, poor housing and poor schooling.

He brought a new style, too. Jimmy Carter cared little for Congress. Ronald Reagan even less for the press. George Bush held 24 formal news conferences in his first nine months. He pitched horseshoes with reporters, berated congressmen on tours through the White House living quarters, composed

handwritten notes by the bushel. There was no escaping his relentless bonhomie.

These have been welcome adjustments to the Reagan legacy. Other aspects of Mr. Bush's first year give pause.

For a man who personifies openness and prudence, the president has sometimes displayed a disturbing penchant for secretive, even impulsive behavior.

He arranged the Malta summit meeting without telling his defense secretary, Dick Cheney, who was himself involved in sensitive discussions with Soviet officials. Just a week ago, he dispatched two aides on the furtive mission to Beijing. A patient explanation of his strategy might have allayed the sense of betrayal felt by Americans sickened by the slaughter of Chinese students last spring. The two episodes were unhappy reminders of how Mr. Bush startled the public, and even some of his closest aides, by choosing Dan Quayle as his running mate.

If Mr. Bush has sometimes seemed oddly impetuous, he has often been surprisingly insubstantial. The sound emanating from Washington is the sound of wind machines. The whirl is intended to make people think that America is moving.

The education summit meeting conducted by the self-styled Education President was all wind. The housing plan, ditto. The famous war on drugs, mostly ditto. There is little new money, and no will to find any. The deficit and Mr. Bush's stubborn refusal to budget from his no-new-taxes pledge have paralyzed Congress. George Bush doesn't shout "Charge!" He whispers it.

That defines the central worry about George Bush in the Gorbachev era. He is right to approach enormous matters like the reshaping of Europe with prudence. He is right when he says there can be no instant peace dividend; reductions in defense will have to be made gradually. But if Mr. Gorbachev can sustain his vision of a more peaceful Soviet Union, he invites Americans and their president, to imagine, too, Mr. Bush can be more than what he thought he would be, a capable shepherd of the status quo. He can, over the next three years, begin a transformation of American priorities.

That means doing all he can to help Mr. Gorbachev survive. It means honoring his pledge at Malta to push the American bureaucracy "as fast as I possibly can" toward agreement on strategic nuclear weapons and conventional forces. And it means seizing this moment to plan for peace—a precious and unexpected opportunity that asks the unexpected of George Bush.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Poland's Western Border

West Germany is aware that its allies are trying to slow down the headlong rush toward German unification, and, increasingly, West Germans resent it. Are West and East Germany, they plaintively ask, to be the only two countries that are not fully entitled to the right of self-determination?

No, of course not. But one of the abiding concerns of Western states for the past generation has been the possibility that Germans might get swept up in a great emotional surge toward a reunification in which international obligations, and other countries' interests, suddenly got short shrift. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's maneuvering during the past three weeks has given new life to those fears. It is not reassuring to be told that he is doing it only for domestic political reasons, to placate the right wing.

The most recent—and most serious—example is Mr. Kohl's conspicuous reluctance to acknowledge the permanence of the present border between East Germany and Poland. To the east of it lies land that was, until the end of World War II, German. Mr. Kohl takes refuge in the legal argument that, pending the postwar peace conference that has never been held, no border is more than temporary. That's pretty thin. Both West and East Germany have signed treaties with Poland confirming the border, and both signed the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 asserting the legitimacy of all of Europe's present borders.

The last thing that Germany, or Europe, needs now is a border quarrel, 1930s style.

But Mr. Kohl is spooked by the right wing and particularly by the far-right Republican Party, led by a former SS trooper, which explicitly calls for the recovery of territories now Polish.

President George Bush as well as West Germany's partners in the European Community have clearly stated, within the past two weeks, their support for German unification—but only under conditions designed to preserve Europe's stability. Some Germans complain that their allies are harping on that word "stability," and darkly suspect that it implies indefinite postponement. That is wrong. What it means is unification in circumstances that do not raise threats to other countries' security or generate inflammatory nationalist responses. It means a route to unification that does not invite a violent reaction in the Soviet Union, distracting it from the reforms now under way. To put it bluntly, Germans who seek unification owe a lot to Mikhail Gorbachev and his perseverance.

Mr. Kohl is to go to Dresden on Tuesday for talks with Hans Modrow, the new prime minister of East Germany. That would be an opportunity for both of them to say loudly and clearly that both governments accept the Polish border as it stands, without qualification. That would do a lot to diminish the uneasiness that has arisen in the past several weeks—and not only in Poland.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Good and Great Man

Andrei Sakharov was a good and great man who dared to say the word was round when his masters insisted it was flat.

Nearly a decade ago he was dragged from a car in Moscow, stripped of his state honors and banished to the closed city of Gorky. It was punishment for assailing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and asking the world to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

His exile ended three years ago when a telephone was installed in his apartment. It rang but once, and the caller was Mikhail Gorbachev. It was a gesture that honored both, and a signal that a new era had begun.

Mr. Sakharov returned to Moscow, reaffirmed his views on Afghanistan and called for the release of all political prisoners. As the Soviet Union moved from autocracy to a measure of freedom, he became a member of the loyal opposition—a concept that simply did not exist during the pre-Gorbachev era.

As a deputy in a transformed People's Congress, he was so forthright in dissent that he angered even the man who had freed him. During one debate, an irritated Mr. Gorbachev grabbed his microphone.

Unfazed, Mr. Sakharov continued his campaigns for greater democracy. He sought justice for Stalin's victims. He opposed giving too much authority to any leader, fought to protect free speech and lobbied for an end to the Communist monopoly on power. He kept moving the goal posts until his death on Thursday aged 68.

He first provoked his masters in the 1960s by pressing for a nuclear test ban. He fell completely from favor when he took up the human rights cause in partnership with his formidable wife, Yelena Bonner. She accepted his Nobel Peace Prize in 1975, for which he was derided at home as "a laboratory rat of the West." On Friday he was honored by the People's Congress with a minute of silence. Mikhail Gorbachev spoke for the country in extolling his principled critic.

The world has moved, and Mr. Sakharov's spirit survives. He affirmed a universal truth: that individual dignity, not ideology, forms the solar center of a just society. For that, he deserves to be remembered as the Copernicus of communism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABI, KATHERINE KNORR  
Managing Dir. • LUCY MACKECHIE, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor  
RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher •  
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Associate Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director •  
ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92511 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel. (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613995; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 617118; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511, Tel. 472-7768, Telex RS36978  
Mgr. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krumpholtz, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-8610616, Telex 61170  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M., Tel. (069) 256755, Telex 416271  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Corry, 80 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel. (212) 725-8800, Telex 427173  
S.A. en capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732031/24. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## OPINION

## 'Stand Up for What You Believe In,' He Said

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS—Before Brent Scowcroft popped up on the doorstep bearing George Bush's greetings, the last foreign VIP to grace China's leaders with his presence was Yasser Arafat. Before that it was Egon Krenz. These are guests who would go to a masked ball hosted by Jack the Ripper if the price were right.

What were America's brave diplomatic warriors doing, following those acts to Beijing?

They were proving Deng Xiaoping right. He launched his massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing in June fully confident that the West would soon forget. China was too important to people like Mr. Bush, Mr. Deng believed, for a little massacre to get in the way of relations more than a few months.

Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Eagleburger have proved that Mr. Deng knew foreign-policy makers in the West a lot better than they knew him.

But that is only because the world was not paying attention. I am looking at a wrinkled, yellowing clipping from Le Monde of Jan. 14, 1987, reporting on Mr. Deng's reaction to much smaller student protests. "We can afford to shed a little blood," he told party leaders. "Look at Wei Jingsheng [the leader of the Democracy Wall movement of 1979]. We put him behind bars and the democracy movement disappeared. We haven't freed him, but there have been few international protests."

A clipping from a few weeks later quotes Mr. Deng's approval of martial law in Poland: "You can't just talk about dictatorial powers, you have to use them from time to time. Without dictatorship, things can't work."

Martial law is still in effect in Beijing, but Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Eagleburger visit anyway, breaking the Bush administration's ban on high-level political contact. Two days after they leave, China Daily publishes new orders for a return to central planning. Wei Jingsheng, a brave Chinese patriot who was jailed a decade ago because he asked that democracy be added to Mr. Deng's "modernization" program, is still in prison. And Mr. Bush comforts his persecutors.

The full extent of this descent of American diplomacy to the Arafat-Krenz level was captured in a press conference staged last Thursday by the Chinese government to "thank" Mr. Bush for sending the envoys. The spokesman, Jin Guizhu, hinted that the "problem" of the dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife, who took sanctuary in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing in June in fear of their lives, might be resolved if "both sides" made an effort. By sheer coincidence, the Chi-

nese are currently seeking White House approval for a license to import U.S.-made communications satellites for launching by China.

Hostages? Ransom? No, no. Mr. Bush would be out of the loop on that. But did anybody check to see if Mr. Scowcroft took along a chocolate cake and a Bible? Or a stray Hawk missile or two?

Messrs. Scowcroft and Eagleburger paid their courtesy call on the supporters and fraternal comrades of Pol Pot, Kim Il Sung and Nicolae Ceausescu on the day that the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his courageous struggle for Tibetan independence from China. The Bush administration is so fearful of Chinese reaction that it still has not extended congratulations to the Dalai Lama for winning the Nobel. Little Norway was threatened by the

Chinese with retaliation if it hosted the ceremony. Oslo publicly told the Chinese to get lost, instead of kowtowing as Washington has.

For the second time in this half century, an American government is blinded by its prejudices and desires when it comes to China. Having refused to recognize the arrival of Communist power there, Washington is now refusing to recognize or aid in its demise. "America is coming to Deng's aid at a time when his power is about to crumble," says Simon Leys, a Belgian diplomat who is one of Europe's most distinguished sinologists. How, he wonders, can "men of the political right have this instinctive willingness to help the butchers of Beijing regain the appearance of respectability?"

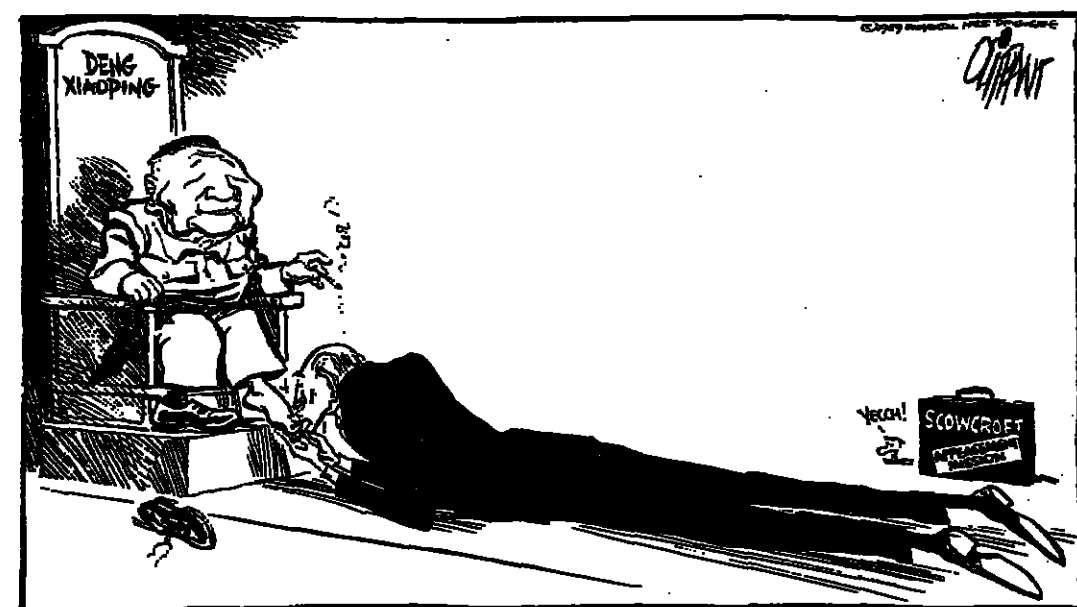
Mr. Leys makes a revealing point. The hardest line to come out of the State Department these days on the

Soviet Union often comes from China experts in the Asia bureau. Its sinologists cannot afford to give up the Cold War, it seems. Without it, there is not even a fig leaf of a reason for their failed China policy. And how else to justify a policy that indirectly keeps Pol Pot in business, so that China and the United States can have something in common?

"Continue to fight for what you believe in," an American who supported the student movement in Tiananmen Square said on May 21. "Stand up for what you believe in." They followed his advice and stood up, only to make themselves better targets for Mr. Deng's marksmen.

The "supporter" was George Bush. Like Mr. Deng he may have thought we would forget his words after a few days or months. But unlike Mr. Deng, Mr. Bush lives in a society where remembering is not a crime.

The Washington Post



THE Chinese leaders responsible for the Beijing massacre of June 4 welcomed American emissaries for their Dec. 9-10 visit by executing two pro-democracy demonstrators on Dec. 8. The message was clear: American peace offerings will not stop the government without for "counter-revolutionaries," or end the systematic repression of the democracy movement.

Despite the visit, the sanctions against China adopted by the Group of Seven leading industrial countries and other Western states remain largely intact. In a time of extraordinary political change in the Communist world, the West's policy of encouraging reform should be consistent everywhere. Why should China be treated as a special case?

Sanctions can be positive as well as negative. Western governments can provide credits, investment guarantees, technological assistance and tariff preferences to help those East European governments they want to reward. Or they

can suspend loans, embargo certain types of trade and block technology transfers, as the G-7 countries did in July.

Symbolic sanctions can be powerful, too. In the case of China, they helped to strengthen the legitimacy of the pro-democracy protests and shame the Chinese Communist government. Symbolic sanctions did not isolate China, but sought to hold the Chinese government accountable for its actions. Business transactions, cultural exchanges and tourist visits continue, but at a diminished rate.

The question unanswered by President George Bush and the other advocates of business as usual with China is why the system of rewards should be re-established. What has the Chinese government done to deserve positive sanctions, and why should the West so easily betray the hopes of those who have been crushed since June?

—Peter Van Ness, of the Australian National University in Canberra, commenting for the Herald Tribune

## At Long Last, Czechs and Slovaks Can Start Over

By Flora Lewis

PRAGUE—It's a pity Eva Sychova didn't live to see it, although I can imagine the cracks she would make, accompanied by her knowing smile. She lived through the worst in Czechoslovakia. I doubt whether she, and most of her compatriots, expected that things would ever get much better.

The last time I saw her was on my last visit to Prague, in 1980. By then she had been allowed to travel abroad. But she always came back. Her apartment, obtained through channels at the railways where her nephew worked, was modest but bright. "I have all I need," she said. "The hairdresser is so cheap I can go twice a week, which I could never afford in Vienna. And I've been through enough upheavals. I don't want to start all over."

She was one of those people who had learned to accept what came, without approving or liking it, taking her satisfaction in small, personal things. She wasn't a typical Czechoslovak, but her attitude was typical, withdrawn into the immediacies of daily life. They called it "small immigration."

Years before, when the regime had achieved "normalization" after the 1968 invasion by importing Western consumer goods to cajole the sullen nation back to work, we passed a shop boasting chic Italian shoes. They cost a month's pay. I wondered why anyone would be so extravagant when there were plenty of solid, but less attractive, domestic shoes at a fraction of the price. "We know how we work," she said with a hearty laugh. "We don't trust things produced here."

Eva had come to us as interpreter in 1956, courtesy of the police. There was no other way.

Foreigners were not allowed to hire people directly, and were constantly watched. But she was good humored and competent in a grim period. All she asked was for me to bring chocolates or a sweater when I took the quarterly Western shopping trips necessary to feed my family.

Still, it wasn't easy to find a sweater that fit. She was grossly obese. I had seen the sinister blue numbers tattooed on her arm. I think her camp was Treblinka. But I lost patience one day and asked why she never stopped gobbling. "When I was in camp," she said quietly, "I decided that if I survived, I would never deny myself anything I wanted, and it's mostly chocolates."

We moved away the following year, but I always looked her up when I visited Prague. She had a keen insight on the mood here.

This time, a mutual friend said she died four years ago, of diabetes. "She was a sloth, she had no manners, but she was great," the friend said.

Like Eva, this woman had finally been able to travel, and always came back. "It's my country," she said. "Unless your life is in danger, you don't abandon your country."

Exhilarated as she is at the prospect of democracy, she is already starting to worry about economic dislocations likely to come with reform. The Communists are using a threat of degeneration into "Polish conditions" against those who would go "too far" in transforming the country. They haven't given up hopes of regaining the upper hand, and many have not yet gained

confidence that they won't. The "gentle revolution" that erupted a month ago took everybody by surprise. Czechoslovaks have a history of well-earned skepticism and caution.

"It all happened because the people came together in the right place at the right time," exulted Petr Pospisil, a spokesman for Civic Forum, which has broken open the regime. "We don't ask for courage. We don't want people to risk their life or their job, just raise their voice at the right time." Naturally, the result is confusion.

There isn't much organization yet. The overwhelming demand is for free elections. But the leaders who have emerged show a surprising concern that they won't be able to surmount Communist machinery and tricks, peasant resistance to change. Their favorite word about how to proceed is that it's all "complicated."

On the surface, Czechoslovakia is doing well compared with other Communist countries. The shops are full, if choice is limited, and the farmers are relatively prosperous in their collectives.

Not much has been brought to light yet about the dreadful dilapidation of the economic infrastructure. Not everybody realizes that things could only get much worse without the strain of deep reform. But the country has a reservoir of skills and the capacity to work. The memory of democracy is cherished as its natural right.

Unlike Eva and many of her contemporaries, young people don't see acceptance of what is as the only possibility. I think Eva would agree now and, roaming with laughter, say that in fact she had only been waiting in order to start all over.

The New York Times

## El Salvador: Doesn't Washington Want the Truth?

By Paul S. Tipton

The writer, a Jesuit priest, is president of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities.

WASHINGTON—The brutal murders of six Jesuits and their housekeeping staff in El Salvador last month have provoked feelings of profound disbelief and shock within and without the Society of Jesus.

Eleven clergymen, four church women and scores of religious workers have died there in similar circumstances since 1977, but no priest had been killed since March 1980, when Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was shot dead while saying Mass. The archbishop's killers still remain at large and the case is further than ever from solution.

Despite the dismal record in El Salvador in bringing to justice the perpetrators of violence, early pronouncements by U.S. officials encouraged confidence that this time a serious attempt would be made to investigate the slaying of these new martyrs. But now, a few weeks later, confidence has turned to frustration.

The sole witness to come forward was subjected to intensive interrogation by U.S. and Salvadoran officials, apparently to cause confusion in the mind of the witness, resulting in a wavering in her testimony.

Lucia Barrera de Cerna, a housekeeper for the Jesuits, was awakened early on the morning of Nov. 16 by the voice of one of the victims, the Reverend Ignacio Martin-Baro. He cried, "You are committing an injustice, an abomination!" Creeping to the window, Mrs. Cerna saw five men in camouflage uniforms, guns at the ready. She heard shooting and loud bursts of machine-gun fire. She heard two explosions, then silence.

Terrified and devastated by the deaths of the priests, Mrs. Cerna, as she tells it, "did not understand the

magnitude of what I had seen." Church officials, however, immediately grasped the danger to her and her family. After she gave formal sworn testimony to a Salvadoran judge, the church arranged for the Cerna family to leave the country with diplomatic escort.

It was then that Mrs. Cerna herself became the victim. She was held effectively incommunicado in a Miami hotel during the last week of November and subjected to four days of interrogation by U.S. and Salvadoran law enforcement officials.

Since then, in several sessions, Mrs. Cerna and her husband have told what happened to them to the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a New York-based monitoring group. She says that her interrogators—the two Spanish-speaking agents from the FBI and a Salvadoran lieutenant colonel—repeatedly accused her of lying.

"Who told you to say this? Which one of the priests put you up to this?" She says the agents told her the priests were "on the left" and one was a guerrilla. "I love family among the guerrillas—I tell you who they are," an FBI agent challenged her husband, who ran a bakery outside San Salvador.

Among the interrogators was Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Antonio Rivas Mejia, head of El Salvador's Special Investigative Unit, a U.S.-funded team of detectives who handle sensitive human rights cases. Staffed by members of the country's feared security forces, the unit has an abysmal record. Despite ample evidence of mil-

itary responsibility for thousands of political killings in the last 10 years, no Salvadoran officer has been convicted of a human rights violation.

Especially troubling is that the U.S. State Department official on the scene did not identify Colonel Rivas to Mrs. Cerna, telling her simply that he was someone to whom she could speak freely and confidentially without fear. Calling her a liar, Colonel Rivas said: "I am disgraced that both you and I are Salvadorans."

"What you say will determine whether you can stay here or have to go back to El Salvador," an FBI agent said. Angry at one point, she shouted, "Send me back! I don't want to be here." The reply: "They're waiting for you there. They are going to kill you."

"I couldn't stand it any more and wanted to be left in peace," Mrs. Cerna told the Lawyers Committee. "I finally told them what they wanted to hear: I said I had seen nothing that morning the priests were killed."

A consequence of Mrs. Cerna's treatment may be that other witnesses who could provide crucial testimony will be afraid to come forward.

Because of the bungled handling of the key witness by U.S. officials, this case may join the ranks of the unsolved. The apparent deliberate meddling and careful leaking of the results by highly placed U.S. officials have damaged any rigorous investigation to identify the trigger men and those who ordered this outrageous work.

In one of his last published works, Father Martin-Baro precisely de-

scribed how his own murder case would be handled. The "object is to create an official version of the facts, an 'official story,' which ignores crucial aspects of reality, distorts others and even falsifies or invents still others. When facts come to light that directly contradict the 'official story,' they are 'corrected off.' Thus whoever dares to state the reality becomes, by this very act, a culprit of justice." Mrs. Cerna is now a culprit of justice.

The New York Times

The Washington Post

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: News in Brief

ROME—Robert Browning's body leaves Venice, to-night [Dec. 17] for London. He died on Dec. 12.

NEW YORK—The Secretary of State has sent the following cable to Mr. Henry M. Stanley: I am directed by the President of the United States to tender his congratulations to you upon the success which has attended your long tour of discovery through Africa, and upon the advantages which may accrue therefrom to the civilized world. "Blaine."

### 1914: Germans Raid U.K.

LONDON—The latest figures for the human toll exacted by the Germans in their naval raid yesterday [Dec. 16] upon the defenseless inhabitants of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby place the total casualties at 414. The slayings are a logical sequel to the dropping of bombs from a Zeppelin on the inhabitants of Antwerp and the list of atrocities committed in

## Third World Or Second — Or First?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The competition for the "peace dividend" is now being joined by the impoverished Third World, whose spokesmen see in East-West détente a new chance, perhaps a last chance, for countries and people left hopelessly behind in the 1980s to climb back aboard the development train.

Unicef's James Grant, for one, suggests that the shift of just a single week's worth of world military spending (\$2 billion) to the right available health programs could save the lives of tens of millions of children who otherwise will surely die. He is promoting a new UN document inscribing "rights of the child," that calls on signers to give children first call on their resources, plus a "world summit for children" to emerge these rights next September at the General Assembly.

Few among us deny the worth and urgency of appeals to do a bit more for children and for other suffering and marginal people. Yet as we look at the way the world's affairs are conducted, it is painfully plain that more fortunate people are comfortable with a system that responds only incompletely and with hesitation to such appeals. Abroad as at home, we make certain payments, deem them adequate if not generous, and go about our business.

The notion of an international peace dividend that is now to be tested rests on the premise that it is military spending that keeps America and others from higher global social spending—the old guns vs. butter split. And in fact, defense budgets of many of the richest countries are already shrinking. The great powers are demonstrably less ready to sponsor and carry the costs of regional conflicts. The taste of international cooperation is in the air.

These are positive considerations. Economists may disagree about how much money is likely to be freed up, but common sense tells the rest of us that big money is going to be there. But is it going to be spent on bringing along the Third World? The Third World has spokesmen in American society but not representatives in the political system who could ensure its claims to a fair hearing in the gathering peace-dividend debate. Development constitutes an interest to be weighed against the many other interests, mostly domestic and mostly civilian, that have stronger political constituencies behind them.

John Sewell of the Overseas Development Council further observes that this interest must now face the vigorous new competition of Soviet-bloc counties which are nominally developed but are reaching out for aid to the same agencies that feed the Third World's poor, and which have very strong emotional, economic and political arguments going for them.

The Third World throbs with home-grown army-swelling tensions apart from those nourished by outsiders, and it houses many governments of an authoritarian bent that are not organized to respond to the requirements of their own poor. Debt payments further stifle social spending, although in some cases these payments limit foreign arms purchases, too.

In the 1980s the idea has taken root that participation in a free world economy offers the Third World a more secure route, if not to prosperity then to hope-sustaining growth, than does the old idea of development sparked by international aid. This is the message being confirmed by the Soviet bloc's crash, but pronounced turn from central planning to market ways. Communism as a model seems discarded in all but the few places like Cuba and North Korea, where it remains an armed elite's excuse for power.

Theoretically the easing of the Cold War diverts great-power resources from security to development, but the same easing also diminishes the sense of hearts-and-minds competition that prompted a certain amount of the great-power engagement in the



TRAVEL IN

# Malaysia



The many faces of Malaysia: young and old, multicultural — a contemporary society with ancient traditions.

## Malay, Indian, Chinese: Celebrating a Cultural Mix

At the stroke of midnight on December 31, Kuala Lumpur and the other main cities and towns of Malaysia will explode into a thunder of ceremonial drums and a blaze of traditional costumes and crafts as the nation launches its most ambitious tourist promotion in history: Visit Malaysia Year 1990. Each region plans its own special events.

Right through New Year's Day in the national capital — and in Penang, Johor, Bahru, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu — the exotic swirl of Malay, Chinese and Indian dancers and the clipped precision of honor guards will welcome the first of the 42 million foreign visitors that the year-long festival is expected to attract. This multicultural welcome will establish the main theme of the year — a society that has emerged from the inward focus of colonial development to invite the world to witness and participate in a social triumph.

Participation will be the keynote of many cultural events according to Zaini Hassan, spokesman for the Tourism Development Corporation of Malaysia's Visit Malaysia Year Secretariat. "It gives an insight into local cultures and customs; you have to be a part of it, not just a spectator," he says.

### Traditional ceremonies now accessible to visitors

Access to it with the people, Mr. Hassan says.

And, while most of the mainstream events are obviously first spectacles, the program will look beyond 1990 to make more traditional events — religious festivals and observances, for example — directly accessible to visitors.

What they will see in Malaysia's prime tourist areas — its complex and vibrant cultural mix of Malay, Indian, Chinese and various tribal groups that make up its 17 million population, and the various religious, architectural and social contrasts that it has produced.

Visitors will join a fishing, canoeing, rafting and mountaineering competition, for example, with the *orang asli* (original men) of northern Malaysia. Negritos who inhabit the mountainous jungle of the Iban Negara National Park, believed to be descendants of stone-age tribes, were once famous for their headhunting. They were later absorbed into the Malay society before successive waves of Proto-Malays swept in from China and neighboring Indonesia, beginning around 2500 B.C. to establish the pre-

sent-day Malay ethnic stock. These newcomers were also stone-age people, but had developed beyond mere hunting and gathering to become fishermen, hunters, and even farmers. Their more sophisticated culture, with its agricultural base, gradually forced the Negritos to flee to the jungled hills. In Iaman Negara, the transistor radio, nylon fishing line and outboard motor may have stamped the 20th century on Negrito life, but otherwise it remains what it was a thousand or more years ago. The main form of transport is the bamboo raft, and many of the tribes' members still hunt with blowpipes and poison darts. Their domain is the world's oldest jungle, unaffected by the ice ages that periodically deforested Africa and South America, and their spiritual home is Gunung Tahan, Malaysia's second-highest mountain.

The jungle tribes of Sarawak and Sabah in Borneo live very much the same sort of life, but their roots go far back beyond those of the Negritos. Cave paintings of the burial ships in Sarawak's Niah Caves are believed to have been drawn about 25,000 years ago, but there is evidence that man was stalking the Borneo jungles some 15,000 years earlier than that.

His modern descendants — the Iban, Dayaks, Kenyahs and other smaller tribal groups — have contributed the jungle longhouse, elaborate body tattoos, and fierce ceremonial war dances to Malaysian culture, along with the most bizarre tradition of all — headhunting, a practice that flourished for many centuries in the Borneo jungle.

In Sarawak, the righteous land of the "White Rajahs," the British colonial dynasty established by the Brooke family in 1839, stamped out headhunting along with piracy and the general lawlessness of the jungle. This clash of cold British steel and jungle paganism will be recreated in a colorful ethnic pageant on the Sarawak River at Kuching in March, when the various tribes race their longboats in full ceremonial regalia under the old ramparts and cannon muzzles of Fort Margherita, one of the city's many



Malay girls in Kuala Lumpur.

relics of the Brooke reign. Neighboring Sabah hangs out its cultural tapestry in May, in a week-long festival featuring its own Iban and Dayak communities, along with tribal groups that turned away from the jungle centuries ago to settle and farm the land. The most colorful of these, the Kadazan, celebrate their annual Harvest Festival with cultural shows, traditional sports, cockfights and beauty contests.

In June, the most abiding cultural triumph of the Malays who usurped these jungle tribes is observed across the nation: Islam, Malaysia's national religion, takes the center stage of Visit Malaysia Year with a month-long series of exhibitions and seminars.

Islam was brought to Malaysia by Arab and Muslim Indian traders, and by the 15th century it had been embraced wholeheartedly by many of the previously animist, spirit-worshipping Malays. Of all the cultural brushstrokes that form the complex portrait of Malaysian society today, Islam is the most colorful and pronounced.

It has set the Moorish arch, dome and minaret against a backdrop of tropical frangipani and jungle green; the white silk headcloth and traditional dress of its women against the high-rise office block and clamor of urban traffic; and it has established a society whose values, piety and integrity have produced something

unusual in regional tourism: Malaysia is a family-oriented destination.

Along with the discipline of Islam, the inherent gaiety and artistry of the Malays splash the cultural canvas from one end of the country to the other. It is seen in the nation's wealth of arts and handicrafts — the exotic flowers and birds of native batik; the intricacy of songket, an elaborate silk weaving decorated with silver and gold thread; the celebrated silverwork of Terengganu and Kelantan states; and the famous Selangor pewter, a product of one of Malaysia's oldest industries, tin.

At annual festivals, all of them scheduled on the cultural calendar next year, the huge "bird" kites of Kelantan — virtually Malaysia's national symbol — soar over the rice paddies at harvest time.

The thunder of the ceremonial *rebana* (a large drum fashioned from a hollowed-out log, rolls from village to village, day and night, in a ritual challenge between neighboring communities. The wall of elegant silver-decorated flutes and the clash and boom of gongs and drums accompanies the graceful, strictly disciplined ballet of *silat* — Malaysia's traditional martial art, as deadly as Japanese *karate* and Korean *tae kwon do*, yet as ritually passive as the shadow boxing of Chinese *tai chi*.

In darkened village halls, the eerie magic of the *wayang kulit*, Malaysia's version of shadow puppetry, chatters and shrieks its epic Hindu legends from white cotton screens. At festivals and weddings, the essential poetry and almost breathless sense of courtship that underscores the Malay character is played out in the *ronggeng*, the most popular traditional dance, in which male and female circle each other like languid moths at a flame, swaying and writhing as close as they can to each other without actually touching.

Over it all, the daily prayers of the muezzins and the fire and brimstone of the Koran remind everyone how distinctive Malaysia's culture really is, bringing one of the world's most powerful faiths to terms with the exoticism of the East. In other respects, it is this triumph of Islam — its accommodation with other cultures and faiths — that has produced the contrasts, and yet harmony, of Malaysian society today. Islam survived and defeated the religious and mercantile crusades of the Portuguese and Dutch in the 15th and 16th centuries. And yet visitors to the old Portuguese stronghold of Malacca will find architectural relics of colonial history as well as many Roman Catholic citizens.

Malay Islam and its traditional ruling sultanates saw the British flag raised over the island of Penang in 1786 and lowered forever in Kuala Lumpur's

Merdeka Square on Independence Day in August 1957. Yet the spires of the Anglican churches still grace the skies in Kuala Lumpur, George Town and other main centers, alongside the minarets of the mosques. The cricket clubs and bowling greens remain, rugby football is a national sport, Tudor-style lodges and old homes astonish every visitor to the Cameron Highlands and English is the second language of most Malaysians.

But the most vivid contributions to Malaysia's cultural melting pot have been added by the people the colonial British brought with them — Indian and Chinese merchants and laborers who flooded in to work the tin mines and tea and rubber plantations, and who have added the joss smoke and spice to Malaysia's cultural mix.

For Islam's Ramadan and Prophet's Birthday there is the Birthday of Buddha, the festival of the goddess Kuan Yin, the Feast of the Hungry Ghosts, or the annual ancestor worship of Ching Ming at which the graves and skulls of honored forebears are cleaned.

For every Chinese observance there is a Hindu festival, packed with the descendants of the Tamils, Sikhs and Bengalis who flocked into Malaysia to man the estates and accounting offices of the British Raj.

Their most devout and frenzied ritual is undoubtedly *Thaipusam*, a festival held each year at the Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur and at Penang, in which entranced young male devotees skewer their cheeks, chests and backs with metal hooks and carry wooden frames festooned with feathers and other ceremonial decorations up hillsides to sacred shrines in stoic acts of penitence.

Perhaps Penang, of all places in Malaysia, offers the most illuminating and convenient microcosm of the nation's multicultural character. Its own month-long celebration, the Penang Festival in December next year, rounds out Visit Malaysia Year with the ultimate testament to the nation's cultural success. It will feature dragon-boat races, parades and cultural shows representing the island Malay, Chinese and Indian communities.

The festivities will all be within strolling distance or a short taxi ride of George Town's blaze of Chinese shop signs and the astonishing Key Lok Si (Temple of Paradise), the ruins of Fort Cornwallis and the spires of St. George's Church, the Thai Buddhist monastery Wat Chayamangkalaram with its gigantic 32-meter Reclining Buddha, the Hindu shrine of Natukotai Chettiar where *Thaipusam* is suffered each year, and the beautiful 200-year-old symbol of Islam's benevolent triumph, the Indian-Muslim Kapitan Kling Mosque.

Derek Maitland



## Tourism Development Linked To Infrastructure Expansion

When the Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia (TDCM) was set up in 1972, tourism was relatively low on the nation's list of developmental priorities.

Two far more important challenges held the national spotlight — the creation of a modern, harmonious multicultural society in which the predominant Malay population and all ethnic minorities would share equal sovereignty, and the launching of an industrial revolution that would free the country from its traditional dependency on fluctuating world prices for its prime commodities — oil, gas, rubber, palm oil and tin.

Set up under the control of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the TDCM was very much in the shadow of commerce. Malaysia's government at the time did not attempt to develop the tourism industry, leaving the country ill-prepared for a huge influx of visitors.

"For a long time there was no political will to develop the industry," says Malaysia's current Minister of Culture and Tourism, Dato Sabbaruddin Chik. He is presiding over the country's bid to become one of the prime tourist meccas of the Asia/Pacific region, with Visit Malaysia Year 1990. The year-long promotion aims at a target of 4.2 million foreign visitors, an increase of 11 percent

**The Visit Malaysia Year 1990 goal is 4.2 million visitors**

on projected arrivals for 1989. Dato Sabbaruddin sees tourism as an industry that Malaysia can now ill afford to ignore. "Tourism is the biggest industry in the world today," he says. "Bigger even than the petroleum industry."

The national focus switched to tourism in 1987, when the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was set up under Dato Sabbaruddin Chik and the TDCM removed from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and placed under his ministerial wing. In 1988 a three-year development plan was launched, scheduled for completion at the end of 1990, with Visit Malaysia Year providing the impetus for continuing development and growth of the industry. But according to Encik Badri Haji Masri, TDCM's director general, infrastructure development has been going on a lot longer than that.

"Over the past 10 years, no other regional destination has invested as much in new hotels, resorts, transportation, tourist attractions and other infrastructure as we have," Encik Badri Haji Masri says, pinpointing hotel development: Malaysia now has 40,690 deluxe and first-class rooms that are ready for the influx next year.

What Visit Malaysia Year will achieve — as the initial, landmark stage of tourism development — is a harnessing of that infrastructure with Malaysia's prime tourist attraction: its distinctive society. Dato Sabbaruddin Chik says: "People want to travel because they want something they don't have at home. In terms of natural attractions, our promotional drive will focus on what the other regional destinations do not have — a multiethnic culture and a huge variety of festivals."

But the tourism promotion will not end with the current campaign. As Daing Abdul Rahman, head of the Visit Malaysia Year Secretariat, emphasizes: "Next year's promotion is part and parcel of a continuing campaign that definitely won't stop with 1990. We want to promote an annual 10 percent increase in tourism over the next few years, achieving a series of marketing targets."

Daing Abdul Rahman adds that one goal of the Visit Malaysia Year campaign is "to change the present ratio of visitors from 70 percent Singaporean and 30 percent international to something that is closer to 50-50." He adds: "Then we plan an aggressive promotional campaign in our primary markets, the ASEAN countries, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan, and increased development of long-haul travel from Europe and the United States."

Meanwhile, the TDCM is taking note of a predicted shift to long-haul travel — particularly in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark and Sweden — which is expected to boost trips abroad by 4.1 percent worldwide a year between 1991 and 1995.

As for Malaysia's tourist attractions beyond 1990, Daing Abdul Rahman sees the nation's industrial and manufacturing development — which is now putting it firmly in the second wave of potential Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs) in Asia — adding consumer shopping to its resorts and multicultural profile.

"Malaysians used to shop in Singapore, where consumer goods were freely available and cheaper than at home," Daing Abdul Rahman says. "Now the position is reversed — Singaporeans are coming across to take advantage of our wider range of merchandise, competitive prices, lower currency rates and favorable customs duties." He adds: "And it's not just shopping that's attractive here: Malaysia is one of the cheapest tourist destinations in this region. If you take the top-of-the-market rate of \$200 per day for five-star hotels, and the price of food and transport, tourism in Malaysia is an attractive proposition."

According to TDCM Director General Encik Badri Haji Masri, one of the priorities beyond 1990 is the development of more tourist-class hotels. "There



**Dato Sabbaruddin Chik, Minister of Culture and Tourism.**

is a lack of medium-range hotels to cater specifically to the domestic and budget-conscious leisure travelers," he warns. "The need for these will become more acute as the more established international hotels shift their focus to well-heeled clientele. The budget-conscious

and domestic travelers will be absorbed by these mid-range hotels."

Another current priority is developing international air travel capacity to cope with a substantial rise in tourism. Malaysia's national carrier, Malaysia Airlines (MAS), is undergoing a major expansion of routes and services that will bring 15 new international destinations in service by the end of 1990. The airline has also ordered six new long-haul high-capacity Boeing 747-400s, two of which were scheduled to begin operating in December on its London and Honolulu-Los Angeles routes, with options for another six later on.

"Ten years from now, even in five years, MAS will be as big as Singapore Airlines in terms of route network," says the airline's managing director, Tan Sri Datuk Haji Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman. "By the year 2000 our main markets will be North Asia, Europe, the United States and Australia."

We will be a global airline, serving every region of the world except Latin America and parts of Africa." On its domestic and regional routes, MAS has ordered 16 Boeing 737s and put options in for 16 more to boost capacity on its internal services and flights to the prime Asian destinations of Hong Kong, Bangkok, Jakarta, Denpasar (Bali) and China's Guangzhou.

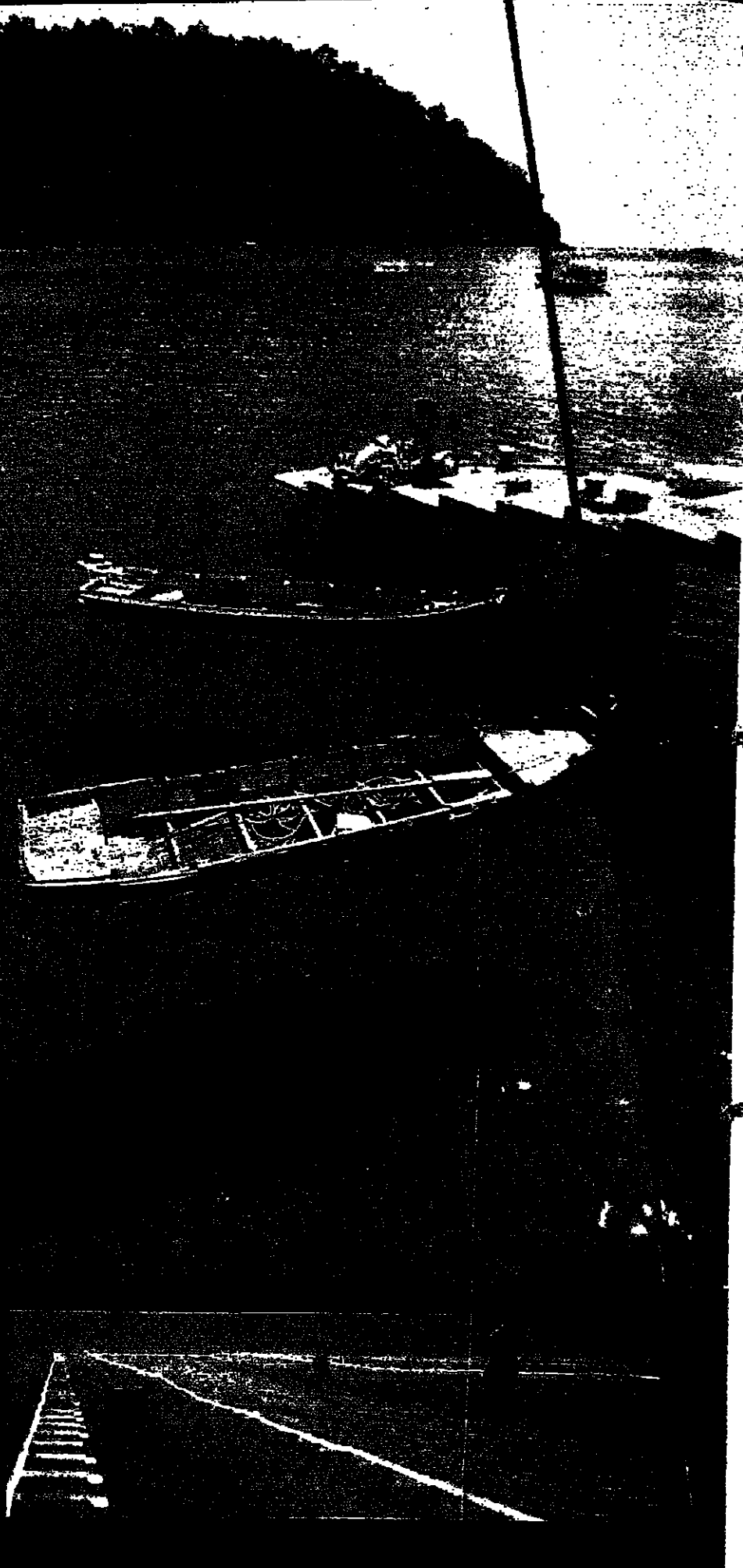
Tan Sri Datuk Haji Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman feels this growth will help promote a "progressive increase in tourism to Malaysia between 1991 and 1995. With the vigorous promotional campaign working in partnership with new infrastructure development, we can now see tremendous scope for tourism expansion."

He adds: "After Visit Malaysia Year, the world will know what this nation and its fascinating culture are all about."

D.M.



From lower left: maynettes on parade, beach parachuting at Golden Sands Hotel, Penang; fishing boats in Juara Bay, thoroughbreds in training at the Royal Selangor Turf Club. All photos this page by R. Ian Lloyd.



## Competitive Sports from Horse Racing to Kite Flying

Malaysia practices a wide range of modern and traditional sports. Says Dato Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohammed, Malaysia's prime minister, "In our diversified endeavors, we have the potential to do no less better than other nations."

Malaysia's performance at the recent Southeast Asian (SEA) Games held at Pangkor Island was a striking example of the sophistication and skill. Malaysians are developing in competitive sports. The huge water sports classic covered 20 different sports — with nine classes in the yachting events alone — and attracted teams from all over the ASEAN region.

Costing US\$4.4 million to organize, the games set the stage for a full calendar of special Visit Malaysia Year sports spectacles next year, which include the Malaysian Open Fencing Championship in Kuala Lumpur in April, the Second Trans-Borneo International Rally in Sarawak and Sabah in June, an international triathlon in Penang in September and the World Powerboat Grand Prix at Penang in October.

For yachting enthusiasts, there will be seven major local and international regattas — in Kuantan, Langkawi, Penang, Terengganu, Tioman, Lumut and Pulau Besar. These events reflect the sport's rapid development and also the focus that this peninsula and island nation, a strategic maritime link between the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, is placing on competitive sailing in the future.

In October, Britain's Queen Elizabeth inaugurated a US\$6 million training ship, the 48-meter (157.4-foot) brigantine Tuna Samudera, which the sport's most prominent supporter, the Royal Malaysian Navy, will use to help develop championship-class Olympic and blue-water teams.

Malaysia's many beach and island resorts offer opportunities for the entire spectrum of water sports — sailing, windsurfing, water skiing, power-boating, snorkeling and scuba diving. On the west coast, Langkawi and its neighboring 99 islands, along with Penang and Pangkor, are the traditional sailing, boating and diving centers; on the eastern seaboard, Terengganu, Kuantan and the coastal and island resorts of Johore state, Desaru and Pulau Besar offer everything from windsurfing to game fishing.

Even Sarawak and Sabah are attractive but little-known water sports destinations — Sarawak with its coastal Damai Beach resort and Sabah with its remarkable Sipadan Island coral-diving playground, described by the marine bi-

ologist and adventurer Jacques Cousteau as the most beautiful he has seen anywhere in the world.

Along with the resort beaches, Malaysia has more than 50 top-class golf clubs, headed by the prestigious Royal Selangor Golf Club in Kuala Lumpur, which hosts the Malaysian Open Golf Championship every March. Almost every first-class hotel or major resort has one close by, and there are even 18-hole courses in Borneo — a new links just built at Sarawak's Damai Beach and the Sabah Golf and Country Club skirting a wide lake in Kota Kinabalu.

Many of the clubs are private, but the current influx of Japanese and Taiwanese visitors — among the keenest golfers of Asia — has opened some of the clubs to guest and associate groups. The Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia (TDCM) sees the expansion of public golfing amenities, particularly for tourists, as a priority in the coming years. Some travel agencies in Kuala Lumpur are promoting golfing tours and will take care of inquiries about the best and most accessible links.

Although the visitor will rarely find a cricket match in Malaysia, despite the centuries of British colonial administration, golf is certainly a legacy of the "white Raj," as are soccer, rugby and horse racing. Race meetings are held on weekends and public holidays at the Selangor Turf Club at Jelebu Ampang in Kuala Lumpur and, on a rotational basis, at Ipoh and Penang.

Along with all these international sporting pursuits, Malaysia offers its own native sports, and these are the events and attractions that should definitely not be missed by visitors during Visit Malaysia Year.

Kite flying is not just a recreation in Malaysia; it is a traditional sport in which whole communities in the eastern states of Terengganu and Kelantan compete. The prizes nowadays go to the finest and highest-flying kites, but in the past the competition was fighting kites — their stings coated with ground glass and even small blades to bring flying down — was so fierce that the government banned the practice.

The big "bird" kites of Kelantan will be flying at two major tourist events next year — the Malaysian Games Festival, which begins in February in Kota Bharu; and the International Kite Festival, which



Malaysia Year 1990





## Gamelan Music, Splendid Costumes and Graceful Dances of Love and Tragedy

At almost every major tourist and cultural event scheduled during Visit Malaysia Year, the essential grace and spirit of the Malays will be reflected in displays of traditional music, song and dance.

The gentle, sinuous ballets of Malaysia's most popular dances, with elaborate costumes and refined yet strictly disciplined gestures of hands, arms, body and eyes, will be performed along with dances from throughout the Asia-Pacific region and the West. The key cultural events on the year-long tourist calendar include:

At the Asian Folklore Festival, held Feb. 1-7 in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Malacca, Kuantan and Johore Bahru, Malay dances and folk groups from 20 countries, including Asia, North America and Europe, are featured. The festival includes national celebrations of traditional music and street theater. All the ancient symbols and costumes will return to the national stage on Jan. 10, 1975, at the ASEAN University Festival. The festival features Malaysian dances, along with performances from Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia. At displays in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca and Kuala Terengganu, Malaysian music and dance will also be presented in more traditional settings at annual birthdays celebrations of the Sultan and Governors of the various states.

There are 14 of these anniversary celebrations throughout the year, beginning with the Sultan of Kedah's birthday in Alor Setar on January 21-23 and reaching their peak with the King's birthday of the King F.R.H. The Yanggri Permaisuri Agong Sultan Azlan Shah, when national festivities will include parades, traditional games and cultural events held near the Royal Palace, Lake Gardens and Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur.

These festivals, in which good will and homage is exchanged between the people and their political aristocracy, follow a ritual similar to those of the medieval courts of Europe — gathering the finest regional artists and cultural troupes, command performances at the events. Dances, in particular, are invited from all over the country, and it is here that the timeless echo, echoes and inspiration of the folk dance that has gradually become a national art is displayed for all to see.

Malay dancing celebrates a range of what were once village events — music and disciplines — courtship and mar-

riage, spiritual homage, the recounting of legends, harvest celebration and prayers for fertility and a bountiful new crop.

The most popular dance is the *ronggeng*, and its most intimate and reverent version is the *changrong*, a dance of love in which a young man and maiden slowly circle each other, singing poetic verses to each other, their skill and beauty measured by how close they can move toward one another without actually touching.

These dances are usually performed at wedding ceremonies and harvest festivals. As with most other forms of Malaysian dance, the musical accompaniment is provided by small ensembles of traditional instruments: gongs and a kind of drum called the *gamelan*. This ensemble music, called *gamelan*, is also found in Indonesia.

Other dances like the *ma yong* and *gamelan* are more theatrical; they're an act of worship, most having to do with complex love affairs and tragedies involving mythical heroes and princesses. In the beautiful, evocative *tari* dances, an act of worship, movements symbolize the offering of food and other gifts to the deities. Another dance, the *zupin*, is an ancient Arabic expression of homage to Allah, and is performed only by men.

Probably the most fascinating dance, and the most difficult to see performed, is the trance dance, in which a single person (or a small group) is cast into a hypnotic state by ritual chanting and then, like a dreamy puppet, performs movements dictated by the crowd. These dances are found mainly in the east coast states, around the cities of Kuantan and Merang, sometimes performed at festivals, but more likely to be kept to the privacy of the *kampung*.

While the dances of the peninsula Malays are graceful and ritualized, those of the tribal groups of Sarawak and Sabah are boisterous, happy-go-lucky expressions of their cultural roots — the jungle and its exotic spirits and wildlife. The *sumazau* dance of the rice-farming Kadazans of Sabah is typical of this jungle heritage: groups of dancers — wearing traditional black velvet costumes decorated with beads, old silver combs and seashells — sway, stalk about and prouette with their arms out-

stretched and wrists and fingers undulating and rippling like birds in flight. This particular dance can be seen at the Kadazan harvest festival, which coincides with Sabah Fest, a week-long Visit Malaysia Year celebration in May.

Another distinctive local dance, the *adai-adai*, is performed by Bruneis who live in Sabah's coastal regions. Their movements reflect their main livelihood, fishing, and are accompanied by the thunder of drums and the sudden plucking of the *gambus*, a Malay version of the guitar.

The Bajaus, a tribe famed for horsemanship and elaborate headdresses, also perform a ritual dance, the *limbai*, which recreates the daily toil of fishing.

The Rungus, who live north of the capital Kota Kinabalu, are noted for a dance that is very much a kind of reverse mating ritual of birds — the males strutting with their arms close to their sides, and their womenfolk swaying about them with arms outstretched and fingers quivering, beautifully costumed in knee-length black sarongs and adorned with brass bracelets and necklaces of beads.

Sarawakian traditional dances are even more richly costumed, as well as closer to the primitive darkness of the jungle. The *senandung remaja*, performed by the Malays, is a swirling blaze of crimson and gold-threaded robes, black and gold brocades and the contrasting flutter of white, dove-like fans. The Melanau tribe performs a special dance, *tari mengarang*, which is dedicated to their prime agricultural product, *sago*. The women are clad in striking red and white conical straw "paddy-bats" and carry palm-woven mats and winnowing trays.

The dances of the inner jungle tribes — the Ibans, Dayaks, Punans, Bidayhs and Kenyah — are, by comparison, more boisterous. Their bodies adorned with tribal tattoos, feathered and beaded headdresses and embroidered loin-cloths, the tribal menfolk recreate the war and victory dances of their cultural heritage, head-hunting — a gruesome past, by modern Malaysian standards, but nonetheless a raw, singularly exotic thread in the fascinating traditional tapestry of Malaysian life.

D.M.

## A Rich Cornucopia of Sights, Sounds, Flavors and Smells

A short stroll in downtown Kuala Lumpur — in the bustling streets around Merdeka Square and in the Central Market — provides the best introduction to the contrasts and surprises of Malaysia's multicultural society.

On one hand, the elegant white Islamic arches and towering cupolas of the central railway station, built between 1892 and 1911, curve like sculptured icing over the deep, cavernous terminal and the roar of diesel locomotives.

Less than one kilometer to the west, the glistening white ultramodern Islamic facade of the Daya Bumi Building, Kuala Lumpur's tallest commercial high-rise, looms over the Central Market, which is Malaysia's Covent Garden and offers an insight into Malaysia's people, food, culture and handicrafts.

Farther west the low, softly rounded dome of the historic Jame Mosque, festooned with towers and spires, stands near the ornate copper-gilded clock tower and cupolas of the Sultan Abdul Samad Building, housing the Supreme Court. Across verdant Merdeka Square, the sprawling Tudor-style Selangor Club and the dainty spire and glinting stained glass of St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral reflect a different facet of Malaysia.

Behind the Central Market, drums beat the rhythm of Hindu scriptures chanted in Tamil to prostrated worshippers amid the many-headed sacred sculptures and prayer halls of the Sri Mahamariamman Temple, focal point of the capital's Indian population.

In the shadow of their many Muslim landmarks, Kuala Lumpur's Malays celebrate their predominant role in this cultural theater with one of Malaysia's most exciting open markets, Pasar Minggu. The city's main weekly market, the "Sunday" market, Pasar Minggu is held every Saturday night in keeping with the Malay tradition of naming their nights for the following day. Its name may be confusing to foreigners, but Pasar Minggu offers a cornucopia of the typical sights, sounds, and flavors of Malay society.

The Pasar Minggu lies 15 minutes by foot east of the downtown Pan Pacific Hotel and Putra World Trade Centre in Kampung Baru, a market district set up exclusively for Malays 90 years ago. Over the years the district has managed to spread and sprawl around public housing blocks, tree-shaded rustic wooden bungalows, a Pakistani mosque and the ornate stupas of a Buddhist monastery. In the unique tradition of Asian night markets, its gas lamps, cooking fires and colored lights throw a veneer of tropical romance over the dense crowds and general clamor.

Pasar Minggu is an alfresco food fair, its stalls offering a remarkable variety of Malay satays, curries, noodles and soups. It combines the appeal of Hong Kong's Temple Street — a place to buy cheap electronic goods, clothing and cassettes — and the charm of Bangkok's famous Sunday Market, an emporium of traditional arts and handicrafts.

At Pasar Minggu one can buy kites, silverwork and richly embroidered sarongs from Kelantan and Terengganu, as well as *batiks*, jewelry, leatherwork, pewterware, antique watches and exotic shells. Entertainment is often provided by Malay pop groups performing on a stage in the middle of the fair.

Kuala Lumpur is Malaysia's fountainhead of Islamic Malay architecture and culture; many of the country's other cities and main towns reflect the Chinese element of the national character. In Ipoh, the capital of Perak state, the inward flood of Chinese laborers during the last century to work the region's tin mines has produced one of the most fascinating Chinese cultural sites outside mainland China.

In a labyrinth of limestone caverns and temple caves set into a hillside north of the town, Perak Tong, one of the biggest shrines, features a mammoth 67-meter (210-foot) sculptured image of the sitting Buddha — second only to the huge 71-meter Grand Buddha of Leshan in western China.

Perak Tong is monumental in all respects: its panoply of deities includes another gigantic image, the Laughing Buddha, 54 meters high, an entire wall covered with a fresco of the Goddess of Mercy, Kuan Yin, and no less than 355 steps leading to the roof of the cavern where another Kuan Yin image sits on an elephant, maintaining a benevolent spiritual vigil over Ipoh and its surrounding limestone hills.

In Penang, the Chinese cultural heritage is even more pronounced. The capital, George Town, reflects the cultural status quo that existed when the city was a British trading settlement and immigrant Chinese the main settlers — a British name on what is, in its downtown shopping mecca, Malaysia's biggest, most clamorous Chinatown.

In the narrow streets, packed with traffic and pedal trishaws and ablaze with Chinese signs, some of the nation's finest and most revered Chinese temples and historical landmarks can be found. Khoo Kongsi, the ancestral hall of one of the most prominent Chinese clans, is a marvel of multitiered pavilions, mosaics, frescoes and intricate sculptures.

This architectural opulence reflects only a part of the vision its designer had in mind: the first blueprints are said to have called for such magnificence that the Khoo clansmen had it all scaled down for fear of upsetting the emperor in Beijing.

However, no such restraints ham-

pered the designer of Penang's paramount Chinese temple, Kek Lok Si, which commands a hilltop above George Town. The temple and its monastery were built in 1904 under the direction of a Buddhist priest from Fukien province in China in honor of the religious devotion of the local Chinese. Kek Lok Si certainly reflects their fervor.

Set among beautifully landscaped gardens, the complex features three main halls with towering, exquisitely carved images of Buddha and the goddess Kuan Yin. But what sets the monastery off from others in Malaysia is its Pagoda of 10,000 Buddhas, soaring over the temple roofs in a series of gracefully arched tiers and niches. It has three distinct architectural styles — Chinese at the base, Thai in the center and Burmese at the very top.

North of Penang, in Kedah state, is more evidence of the multicultural heritage of Malaysia. Ancient Buddhist, Hindu and Chinese temples and communities, as well as evidence of the earliest trade with the Arabs, have been uncovered by archaeologists over the years.

The area's treasures — Sanskrit inscriptions, Chinese porcelain and Indian jewelry — are on display at an Archaeological Museum near the town of Merbok and at the State Museum in the state capital, Alor Setar. Beyond Kedah, the resort island of Langkawi opens the way to this northwest region's prime tourist attraction, the virtually undisturbed Langkawi Islands. But there is more to Langkawi than just island adventure and fun in the sun: its main village, Pekan Kuah, has one of the most beautiful mosques in Malaysia.

This majestic edifice of lofty arches and minarets supporting two central onion-shaped domes stands virtually on the beach against a crowded backdrop of tall palms. It is another example of the power, wealth and architectural beauty of Mogul India, reminiscent of and mountain passes of the northwest frontier, transplanted to a jungle-fringed tropical lagoon.

South of Langkawi is Malaysia's most historic city, Malacca. The illustrious Ming Chinese seafarer, Admiral Cheng Ho, landed there in 1407 on one of his seven great maritime explorations, and the first Portuguese caravels and caravels defeated Muslim defenders there, triggering the beginning of the Western colonial era. The even more powerful cannon-packed square-riggers of the expeditionary Dutch later usurped the Portuguese in Malacca, only to fall prey a century later to the British.



Langkawi Islands in the northwest (Riberas/Explorer).

Malacca's restored churches and public buildings of the Portuguese and Dutch stand alongside the crowded working landmarks of the Asian cultures that have prevailed here — the 17th century Cheng Hoon Teng (Temple of Bright Clouds), where an inscription in stone commemorates Cheng Ho's memorable visit; the nearby Sri Poyyatha Vinayagar Moorthi Temple, erected by the Hindus and dedicated to a god now regarded as something of a patron saint of businessmen; and the distinctive Sumatran-style Kampung Kling Mosque.

Beyond Malacca in the southernmost state of Johore, the port of Mersing is the starting point for visits to 64 islands used as anchorages and freshwater depots by early Arab and Chinese navigators. The twin peaks of one of them, Tioman, were chronicled by Arabs about 2,000 years ago. Today, Tioman and its nearby smaller sister, Rawa, are two of the region's most idyllic resort spots, both surrounded by clear water and coral reefs that offer excellent diving.

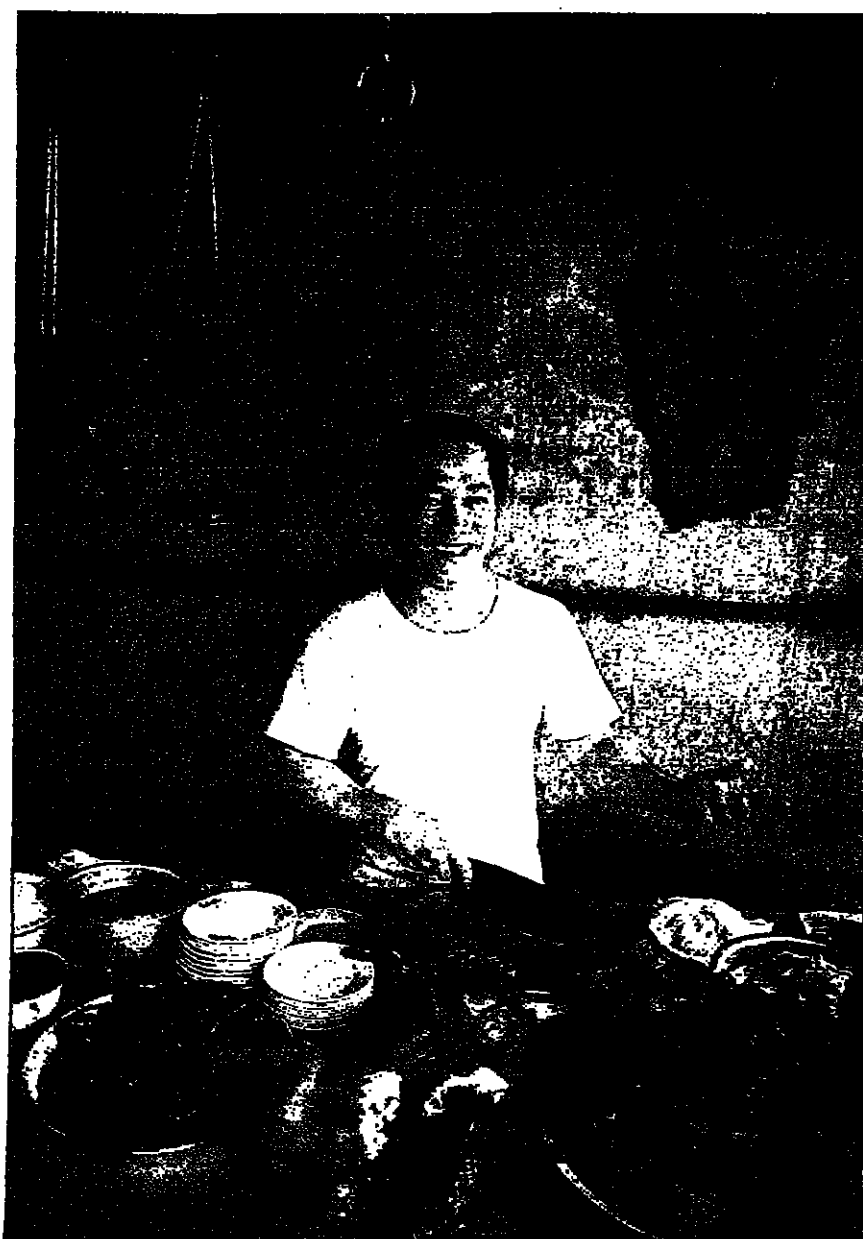
Beach and diving resorts are the main attraction of Malaysia's east-coast centers. Here, Club Méditerranée in Cheratin, Hyatt in Kuantan, and other international hotels provide luxury service in a region known for its remote, untainted beaches. In the states of Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang, the rich heritage of native Malay arts and crafts, music and dance, ceremony and ritual reveal many cultural influences.

In the state capitals of Kota Bharu, Kuala Terengganu and Kuantan, the main shopping centers are mini-Chinatowns, each with its own supporting Taoist and Buddhist temples. In the northernmost city, Kota Bharu, the influence of neighboring Thailand has taken root, producing a series of Buddhist temples and monasteries.

And in Sungai Lembing, an area of lush rubber and palm-oil plantations near Kuantan, another remote but celebrated Buddhist monument awaits the more adventurous visitor — a splendid nine-meter image of the Reclining Buddha, fashioned by a Thai Buddhist monk deep inside a series of caves.

D.M.





Clockwise from above center: market vendor, Kota Bharu; huge bird kites; batik-making; a food vendor in Kuala Terengganu.

## Bird Kites to Ankle Bells: Arts and Crafts Are Thriving

Malaysian arts and crafts, in varied and exotic styles, reflect the numerous ethnic groups and historical influences that have contributed to Malaysian culture.

Chinese settlers brought silks, porcelain, lacquerware, gold and silver work, intricate carvings, calligraphy, scroll paintings and other products in styles reminiscent of the golden age of imperial China. These can now be found in Malaysia's shops.

Indians brought their own artistry — silks and embroidery, woven rugs, jewelry, silverwork and beads. The legacy of the 100-year Dutch colonial era is seen in the tourist boutiques of Malacca — imitations of the beautiful "Dutch lamps" that have been a coveted tourist item for many years in neighboring Indonesia, with their scrolled wrought-iron fixtures and rounded glass; these lamps were originally fueled by oil but now are used with electric light bulbs.

The long-standing cultural interflow of two ethnic Malay societies, Malaysia and Indonesia, can be seen in two of Malaysia's most popular handicrafts — batik and the intricate flat leather filigree of the huge cast of mythical characters

that play in the wayang kulit, Malaysia's traditional shadow puppetry.

Another of Malaysia's traditional handicrafts, kites, owes its origins to a 13th century Chinese general who used them, equipped with whistles, to scare opposing armies. By the time they reached Malaysia, introduced like so many other foreign wonders through the city of Malacca, they had long evolved from military and ceremonial use to sports and leisure. They have become a traditional harvest symbol, with villages competing for the most elaborate designs and highest fliers.

Terengganu and Kelantan states are where the best Malaysian kites are made, and where the competition is keenest. Their creations come in three main forms — the huge bird kites, smaller souvenir versions of which can be bought anywhere in Malaysia: moon kites; and cats. Some of them moan eerily in the wind.

Kelantan is also the source of Malay-

sia's finest batiks, although this distinctive form of cotton printing, thought to have been brought to the region by early Arab traders, has been adapted to high fashion, furnishings, handbags, interior design and a host of other practical uses.

Kelantan's artists produce it in the traditional way — hand-stamping wax designs onto the cloth with metal stencils, then dipping it in dyes and stamping added motifs until a colorful composition has been created. The final design can be anything from a packed landscape of flowers, trees and birds to a beached fishing boat in a sunset or a blaze of pop art.

While Kelantan claims batik for its own, Terengganu's most prized art textile is songket, a beautiful handwoven silk in which gold and silver thread is added to the motifs that adorn a bold blue, green or purple background.

Skilled women artists weave songket while young girls work the shuttles. The most ornate creations may be the work of four or five weavers, each specializing in a particular design or technique.

These traditional arts and crafts are the products of cottage industries in villages throughout the two states, and in many cases the production floor is an open-air earthen space under a thatched veranda roof, with chickens, guard dogs, cats and chickens wandering nearby. Yet the artistry is exquisite, and the settings and ambience a photographer's dream.

Other east-coast crafts are created in more formal workshops. The most famous is the silverwork of Kelantan, which is produced in a series of silver-smithing workshops at Kampung Sirih, a suburb of the state capital, Kota Bharu. These workshops are open to visitors, who can watch the artisans' hammers and fashion silver plate and wire into decorative plaques, bowls, urns, tableware, figurines, jewelry and other art objects.

Pewterware is another traditional Malaysian craft, fashioned from high-grade refined tin from the surviving mines of what was once a major industry of Kelantan and Perlis states.

Traditional tin pottery, the product of the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah, is prized for its striking neolithic decorations. The tribes of the jungle states have contributed some of the most

intricate and beautiful of Malaysian art — while young girls work the shuttles. The most ornate creations may be the work of four or five weavers, each specializing in a particular design or technique.

These traditional arts and crafts are the products of cottage industries in villages throughout the two states, and in many cases the production floor is an open-air earthen space under a thatched veranda roof, with chickens, guard dogs, cats and chickens wandering nearby. Yet the artistry is exquisite, and the settings and ambience a photographer's dream.

Other east-coast crafts are created in more formal workshops. The most famous is the silverwork of Kelantan, which is produced in a series of silver-smithing workshops at Kampung Sirih, a suburb of the state capital, Kota Bharu. These workshops are open to visitors, who can watch the artisans' hammers and fashion silver plate and wire into decorative plaques, bowls, urns, tableware, figurines, jewelry and other art objects.

Pewterware is another traditional Malaysian craft, fashioned from high-grade refined tin from the surviving mines of what was once a major industry of Kelantan and Perlis states. Traditional tin pottery, the product of the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah, is prized for its striking neolithic decorations. The tribes of the jungle states have contributed some of the most

## Satays, Curries, Fruits: An Exotic Blend of Tropical Flavors

For a nation that was once the West's main source of the fiery spices of the East, Malaysia's native cuisine is surprisingly benign. It is a spicy culinary adventure, but the Malay palate has not developed a wholehearted taste for the tiny, incendiary chillies that are standard ingredients in much of the cuisine of neighboring Thailand.

One of the most popular national dishes, *kurma* curry, is a good example of Malaysia's culinary benevolence. It is spicy without burning the mouth, leaving the inexperienced visitor with an introduction to the exoticism of regional food that is typical of Malaysian culture — exciting, pleasant but not overwhelming.

What dampens the fires in Malay food and gives each recipe its special taste and texture is coconut milk, one of the base ingredients of the cuisine. As with almost all Asian cuisines, steamed white rice (*nasi*) is the staple that goes with almost every dish.

The most popular Malay dish is *satay* — chunks of beef, chicken or prawns pinioned kebab-style, on sticks made

from the stems of coconut leaves and barbecued over glowing charcoal. The cooked meat is dipped in a sauce of finely ground peanuts and deep-fried garlic with a touch of chili powder, just to remind the palate that this is, after all, a culinary adventure and not a case of passing the pepper and salt.

As with satay, most Malaysian recipes resemble Indonesia's: *nasi goreng* in both countries means fried rice, and *nasi padang* accompanies the substantial range of different curries found on any local menu. *Gado gado*, a beancurd and vegetable salad, is another example of the culinary exchange.

The wide variety of steamed and deep-fried fish and seafood dishes on the

menu reflects Malaysia's maritime tradition. With its northern states bordering Thailand, Malaysia has absorbed some of the most popular Thai seafood dishes — *laksa*, for instance, which is rice noodles in a spicy fish soup.

China is the strongest foreign culinary influence on Malaysia's cuisine. Most hotels in Malaysia have a restaurant serving the most popular recipes of China's major regional cuisines — rich imperial dishes with accompanying wheat breads and noodles and specialties like Peking duck from the north; the peppery Sze Chuan cuisine; the seafoods of Shanghai and the Yangtze Delta; and elegant Cantonese food.

Culinary exchange has established some common and popular traditions: just as Shanghai is famous for its annual gourmet blowout on native hairy crabs, Malaysia is famous for its chili crabs, a

national favorite that also manages to attract thousands of hungry Singaporeans across into Johore state and to seafood centers like Kukup. The equally varied and exotic culinary tradition of India completes the wealth of Asian foods found throughout Malaysia.

As for where to eat, most budget and first-class hotels in Malaysia offer Chinese, Malay and Western restaurants. As in Singapore, the trend in the cities is toward modern, one-stop shopping where a variety of cuisines are found on different floors.

In Kuala Lumpur, for instance, the multistory glass-fronted shopping complex called The Mall, right across from the Pan Pacific Hotel, has a dining and entertainment section featuring a series of Indian, Malay and Chinese eating places set up in the style of a food fair. The Mall also has Western, Japanese and Thai restaurants.

But like the Singaporeans and Thais, most Malaysians like to eat on the streets — either in rustic, cheap, excellent sidewalk noodle shops and seafood cafes, or at huge night markets

where dozens of stalls offer an Asian smorgasbord of different dishes.

The street stalls are also the source of one of Malaysia's most astounding culinary feats — a vast range of succulent tropical fruits. Bananas, pineapples, papayas and watermelons are available everywhere, but there are many more exotic selections that include mangoes, guavas, jackfruits, rambutan, and more. Some of these are sold in small, roadside stalls, while others are sold in larger, more formal markets.

The incredible abundance of fruit is an integral part of many Malaysian dishes, but a taste beyond that of the fruit itself. Many of the dishes are made with fruit, and the fruit is often used as a garnish. The fruit is also used in many other ways, such as in fruit salads, fruit cakes, and fruit preserves.

Another

Banana vendor, Perak (left). All photos this page by R. Tan Loo.

Malaysia is a land of many cultures and traditions, and its cuisine is a reflection of this diversity. The food is not only delicious but also a part of the country's heritage.



## EUROBONDS

U.S. Banks Boost Sales  
Of LBO Loans in EuropeBy Kenneth N. Gilpin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Commercial banks, which have often sold portions of their loan portfolios as a way to reduce risk and clean up balance sheets, are becoming increasingly active in international markets by selling senior debt used to finance leveraged buyouts.

These sales, prompted by continued problems in the high-yield market for junk bonds and uncertainties about the U.S. economy's prospects, are but the latest example of how the participants who engineered the leveraged buyout boom are trying to forestall or avoid more serious problems.

Thus far, the number of bank loans sold either publicly or through private placements is but a trickle. But participants said that more deals are likely to be done.

"Banks these days are looking very carefully at loan exposures," said Michael Woodhead, a senior director at Continental Capital Markets Ltd., a subsidiary of Continental Bank. "The challenge is to structure something that will be attractive to insurance companies and other institutions who are used to taking this sort of risk."

Over the past year Continental has sold off more than \$400 million in senior leveraged-buyout bank debt through private placements in Europe.

"During cyclical downturns, and we are clearly in the midst of a cyclical event, asset prices always decline," said Robert J. Barbera, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "That makes yesterday's loan look terribly questionable today."

The most recent transaction took place on Friday, when BNP Capital Markets Ltd. offered \$625 million of floating-rate notes due in 1998 in the Eurobond market.

The note issue, which some observers said was the first public Eurobond backed by U.S. leveraged-buyout loans, are backed by senior, secured term loans made by about 20 banks in leveraged buyouts and recapitalization plans.

As with collateralized bond obligations, which have been used by holders of junk bonds as a way of packaging portions of their portfolios and reselling them to other investors, the bank loans sold last week were offered in various tranches, or units, to investors.

UNLIKE COLLATERALIZED bond obligations, however, the bulk of the securities that were offered last week are unconditionally guaranteed by Financial Security Assurance and carry triple-A ratings from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp.

The senior, or A tranche, consisted of \$500 million worth of securities. Given its triple-A rating, this portion of transaction was priced at a mere 25 basis points, or hundredths of a point, over the one-month London interbank offered rate. The remaining \$125 million worth of securities were offered in three additional tranches.

As with collateralized bond obligations, since holders of the senior class A securities will receive interest payments in advance of the others, ratings on this portion of the transaction are higher and yields lower.

To insure liquidity, the first three tranches will be listed to trade on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The riskiest portion of the securities to be sold, \$20 million worth of class D securities, was not rated. Reflecting their highly speculative nature, these securities, which will be privately placed, were priced at a whopping spread of 24 percentage points over one-month Libor.

"I think the market for these sorts of deals is fairly strong," said Ronald M. Stuart, a vice chairman at Voute, Coats, Stuart & O'Grady, a bond trading and investment banking firm that helped arrange the deal. "These are floating-rate instruments with fairly high returns. But if you were to get billions and billions of these securities, the appetite would taper off."

In addition to the BNP transaction, Mr. Woodhead of Continental said that Merrill Lynch Capital Markets and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Corp. were seeking to market a \$500 million, AAA-rated offering of senior leveraged-buyout bank loans to investors around the world.

"The market is still maturing, and there are a lot of things that still should be done," Mr. Woodhead said. "But there are limits to how much can be done. I don't think that the market could get much bigger than \$5 billion."

Mr. Barbera characterized the development of collateralized bond obligations and the sale of packages of senior bank debt in leveraged buyouts as "micro solutions" to the problems facing the highly leveraged private sector in the United States.

Carl Gervitz is away.

3d World  
Debt Aid  
Falters1989 Reductions  
Put at \$14 BillionBy Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A World Bank report released Sunday revealed that debt relief arranged for Third World countries amounted to only \$14 billion this year, compared with \$22 billion in 1988, despite the introduction of a U.S. plan designed to accelerate the pace of debt reduction.

In an annual compilation called the World Debt Tables, the bank projected a rise of 0.5 percent in total debt by the end of this year, to \$1.89 trillion. The bank also said expectations for the debt plan suggested in March by Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary, must be tempered.

"It is a time for realism," said Stanley Fischer, World Bank vice president for development economics.

The Brady Plan calls for emphasis on reducing debt stock and interest payments for selected middle-income countries. The program replaced the Baker Plan, named for Mr. Brady's predecessor, James A. Baker 3d. Mr. Baker stressed new lending by commercial banks and multilateral institutions rather than debt reduction.

There were two reasons the pace of debt reduction lagged this year, the report said. First, the amount of debt-equity swaps, in which loans are converted to ownership of assets, declined. Second, the Brady Plan has not yet taken effect in the countries for which debt-reduction packages are being negotiated.

The World Bank said Mr. Brady's strategy has "made a good start" in programs for Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica. But the report stressed the plan is not by itself an answer to the overall debt problem.

The bank cited, for example, the need for further relief for those low-income countries, such as sub-Saharan African nations, whose loans came from governments rather than commercial banks.

In addition, it said, there is a group of middle-income countries that borrowed from governments but "are not poor enough" to warrant debt cancellations available to the poorest. An example cited was Bolivia, not eligible for concessional treatment, but not likely to get much help from the Brady Plan.

The bank noted that no additional money to support debt reduction is in view to supplement the \$30 billion to \$35 billion that has been made available by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and Japan.

When asked how the Third World could cope with the limits on debt relief, Mr. Fischer said the debtor countries would have to meet part of their needs by generating trade surpluses.

In addition, Mr. Fischer said, some countries would be able to attract a flow of investments, and would be able to borrow from commercial markets and sell bonds. But he did not believe there will be substantial additional amounts of debt reduction, he said.

## Axa Takes the Fight to U.S.

## French Insurer Bears the Brunt of Epic Takeover War

By Jacques Neher  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Four months after hitching his wagon to Sir James Goldsmith's £13.4 billion (\$29.3 billion) hostile bid for BAT Industries PLC, the French insurance executive Claude Bébér has been thrust to the front lines of a battle which has grown more daunting by the day.

Mr. Bébér, chairman of Compagnie du Midi and its insurance subsidiary, Axa-Midi Assurance, is grinding for a grilling next month in Chicago when he takes the stand in ongoing hearings before Illinois insurance authorities. It is the first of nine such state hearings in which Axa-Midi must prove it is fit to own Farmers Insurance Group Inc., a Los Angeles-based insurance unit of BAT of Britain.

But after filing 33,000 pages of documents to authorities in the nine states in which Farmers does business and sitting through a multitude of legal depositions from BAT lawyers, Axa-Midi already appears exhausted. Though it is not acknowledging defeat before the fight begins, the company is already talking openly about the benefits of the exercise should it ultimately lose.

"Even if we cannot buy Farmers, we will be in a position to buy some other company because we will have learned the approval process and prepared all the documents required by the state authorities," said François Colloc'h, an Axa-Midi spokeswoman.

In effect, it is Axa-Midi that will have to take the brunt of BAT's multipronged legal effort to fight off Mr. Goldsmith's assault, which would be the second-biggest takeover ever, after the \$24.53 billion buyout of RJR Nabisco Inc.

Axa-Midi, the rapidly growing French insurance concern, put itself on the firing line Aug. 24, when it agreed to buy Farmers for \$4.5 billion from Mr. Goldsmith's investment group, Hoylake Ltd., if the bid succeeded. It cemented its ties to Mr. Goldsmith by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Mr. Goldsmith has indicated that once clearance is given by the American authorities, Hoylake would make a new offer that would be based more on cash and senior debt than the original bid, which consisted of securities. On Tuesday, a Hoylake expert witness from Price Waterhouse is expected to detail terms of the pro forma offer when the Chicago hearings resume. The hearings are now focused on Hoylake.

During the first Hoylake hearing, early this month, Gilberte Reaux, a business associate of Mr. Goldsmith, was cross-examined by BAT lawyers for three days on a wide range of the financier's activities, particularly his controversial failed bid to take control of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1986.

She was also asked to defend Mr. Goldsmith's ties to Charles Keating, the target of a U.S. federal investigation stemming from the failure of Lincoln Savings & Loan Association of Irvine, California. Mr. Keating is also head of Lincoln's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, which in turn is part owner of See AXA, Page 9

control of BAT by its present management. This is the poison pill they're trying to administer to Sir James," he added.

Hoylake's highly leveraged bid lapsed on Sept. 29, but the British Takeover Panel gave Hoylake the chance to make a new offer within one year, pending U.S. approval for Axa-Midi as a suitable parent for Farmers, the 15th-largest American insurer. Farmers had 1988 premium income of \$5.73 billion.

Poland Seeks  
Radical Change  
In EconomyBy Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's Solidarity government on Sunday presented the parliament with the most far-reaching free-market reform program in the post-war history of Eastern Europe and demanded that it be approved within two weeks.

"This is a landmark change that we are making. It is unique in history," Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz told parliament. "It falls to us to be pioneers. The world is watching Poland," he added.

Frankly admitting that the program will cause bankruptcies, widespread unemployment and a temporary contraction of the national economy, Mr. Balcerowicz said Poland has "no other way out."

The finance minister said that the "irrational system of economic management" that his government inherited from the Communist Party — a system he described as one in which "people pretend to work and the state pretends to pay" — will have to undergo "a deep surgical cut."

Specifically, the government has said that next year its economic package will force a 20 percent drop in real incomes, a 2 to 3 percent contraction in the gross national product and will put at least 300,000 people out of work. The program also will slice in half government subsidies to industry and consumers.

The Solidarity government, which came to power last summer after trouncing the Communist Party in elections, is forcing its program on the parliament at a time, in Balcerowicz's words, of "extremely difficult circumstances."

Inflation is estimated at 900 percent this year. There are chronic shortages of gasoline and consumer goods. Young people are emigrating in record numbers, and the ecological crisis is worsening. Acknowledging all of this, the finance minister said that "every delay in economic changes will be an unfavorable mistake."

Last week the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa proposed that the Sejm, or parliament, recognize the severity of the country's economic crisis and abdicate its authority in economic matters. He asked that parliament give government ministers a free hand to implement its free-market reforms.

The government led by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who was handpicked by Mr. Walesa last August, politely rejected that proposal on Saturday — after thanking the Solidarity leader for his "concern in the face of delay."

The reform package proposes to sell off state enterprises, rewrite banking laws, overhaul the tax code, make Polish currency convertible, end subsidies to political parties and create new forms of local self-government. The aim of the program is to cut inflation to single digits by the end of the year, and attract foreign investment.

On television Sunday, Mr. Mosbacher said the United States will dismantle 40-year-old export barriers, beginning with Poland and Hungary, as long as national security interests are not compromised.

He added, "We're willing to do it with them because they have told us they will protect us and give us the opportunity to review what they're doing with the high-tech items."

However, Mr. Mosbacher said the U.S. government would take a more cautious stance with regard to the Soviet Union because it is "the only nation in the world that has a capability to be a serious threat to the United States."

Control Data Corp. last week signed a deal to sell six powerful computers to the Soviet Union.

ters a free hand to implement its free-market reforms.

The government led by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who was handpicked by Mr. Walesa last August, politely rejected that proposal on Saturday — after thanking the Solidarity leader for his "concern in the face of delay."

The reform package proposes to sell off state enterprises, rewrite banking laws, overhaul the tax code, make Polish currency convertible, end subsidies to political parties and create new forms of local self-government. The aim of the program is to cut inflation to single digits by the end of the year, and attract foreign investment.

On television Sunday, Mr. Mosbacher said the United States will dismantle 40-year-old export barriers, beginning with Poland and Hungary, as long as national security interests are not compromised.

He added, "We're willing to do it with them because they have told us they will protect us and give us the opportunity to review what they're doing with the high-tech items."

However, Mr. Mosbacher said the U.S. government would take a more cautious stance with regard to the Soviet Union because it is "the only nation in the world that has a capability to be a serious threat to the United States."

Control Data Corp. last week signed a deal to sell six powerful computers to the Soviet Union.

On television Sunday, Mr. Mosbacher said the United States will dismantle 40-year-old export barriers, beginning with Poland and Hungary, as long as national security interests are not compromised.

He added, "We're willing to do it with them because they have told us they will protect us and give us the opportunity to review what they're doing with the high-tech items."

However, Mr. Mosbacher said the U.S. government would take a more cautious stance with regard to the Soviet Union because it is "the only nation in the world that has a capability to be a serious threat to the United States."

Control Data Corp. last week signed a deal to sell six powerful computers to the Soviet Union.

On television Sunday, Mr. Mosbacher said the United States will dismantle 40-year-old export barriers, beginning with Poland and Hungary, as long as national security interests are not compromised.

He added, "We're willing to do it with them because they have told us they will protect us and give us the opportunity to review what they're doing with the high-tech items."

However, Mr. Mosbacher said the U.S. government would take a more cautious stance with regard to the Soviet Union because it is "the only nation in the world that has a capability to be a serious threat to the United States."

Control Data Corp. last week signed a deal to sell six powerful computers to the Soviet Union.

Taiwan Adds  
To Malaysia  
Investments

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — A Taiwanese industrialist said Sunday that companies from his country, already the biggest investor in Malaysia, have committed \$200 million to an electronics manufacturing project there.

L.F. Hsieh, chairman of the Taiwan Electric Appliance Manufacturers, told the Bernama news agency his own company, Great Electronics Corp., would spend \$30 million on a factory producing televisions, cordless telephones and loudspeakers. 80 percent of them for export.

Great Electric would be the largest of 50 companies that will band together to build plants in a 90-hectare (222-acre) industrial estate in Kedah, with a total investment of around \$200 million, Mr. Hsieh said.

Malaysia's electronics sector accounts for 46 percent of its manufacturing exports.

The trade and industry minister, Rafidah Aziz, told a Taiwan delegation that Malaysia had received 178 applications for investment in electronics worth 3.43 billion ringgit (\$1.27 billion) from Taiwan in the first 10 months of 1989.

By Frank Swoboda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union is expected to ratify a three-year contract with BASF Corp. on Monday that would end a five-and-a-half year lockout, possibly the longest in U.S. history.

The lockout began in 1984, when the West German chemicals company escorted union members out of a sprawling chemical complex in Geismar, Louisiana. On Friday, negotiators from both sides said they were unaware of a longer lockout in the United States.

The dispute triggered an international corporate campaign against BASF that at one point united the union with West Germany's Green Party in an effort to discredit the company's environmental record in both countries.

In addition to drawing attention to pollution by BASF plants on the Rhine and Mississippi rivers, labor's campaign against the company over the last five years has included disclosure of BASF computer shipments to South Africa that led to curtailment of the trade, grants to support environmental and tax-equity projects in Louisiana and involvement in efforts to force BASF to pay for cleaning up hazardous wastes in four states.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in 1984, the union represented 370 operators and maintenance workers at the plant, which has 1,200 employees.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in 1984, the union represented 370 operators and maintenance workers at the plant, which has 1,200 employees.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in 1984, the union represented 370 operators and maintenance workers at the plant, which has 1,200 employees.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in 1984, the union represented 370 operators and maintenance workers at the plant, which has 1,200 employees.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in 1984, the union represented 370 operators and maintenance workers at the plant, which has 1,200 employees.

Under the agreement, union members will receive an immediate 2 percent wage increase and increases of 3.5 percent a year in 1990 and 1991. All health insurance cost increases during the first two years of the agreement will be paid by the company, which will pay 80 percent in the final year.

Richard Leonard, a union official active in the corporate campaign against BASF, said the settlement directly affects 110 workers. At the time of the lockout in



**United States**[illegible]

Prices for Deutsche mark-denominated international bonds were not available due to computer problems at the source. We regret the inconvenience.

[illegible]

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 1

	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
ask				

[illegible]

# The Daily Source for International Investors.

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

## Plans to Urge Flexibility on West Trade

## Soviet Union Intensifies Its Campaign Against NATO ME 3 B

هكذا هي الأصل



## New International Bond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	and week	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
AFER	\$500	1998	1/4	100	—	Over 1-month Libor, Noncallable, Average life 3 1/2 years, Fees 0.25%, Payable Feb. 15, (BNP Capital Markets)
AFER	\$50	1998	3/4	100	—	Over 1-month Libor, Noncallable, Average life 4 years, Fees 1/2%, Payable Feb. 15, (BNP Capital Markets)
AFER	\$55	1998	2 1/4	100	—	Over 1-month Libor, Noncallable, Average life 5 years, Fees 1/2%, Payable Feb. 15, (BNP Capital Markets)
Banco di Roma	\$200	1999	libor	100	—	Coupon will be the 3-month Libor, Callable at par in 1990 and redeemable at par in 1994, Fees 0.15%, Denominations \$100,000, (Banque Paribas Capital Markets)
MBE Finance	\$20	2000	0.25	102	—	Interest will be 0.25% over 6-month Libor in first 2 years and 9 1/2% thereafter, Noncallable, Fees 2%, Payable Jan. 12, (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
MBE Finance	\$20	2000	1/4	102	—	Interest will be 1/4% over 6-month Libor in first 2 years and 9 1/2% thereafter, Noncallable, Fees 2%, Payable Jan. 12, (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
MBE Finance	\$20	2000	0.60	102	—	Interest will be 0.60% over 6-month Libor in first 2 years and 9 1/2% thereafter, Noncallable, Fees 2%, Payable Jan. 12, (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
Vitamin Series B	\$60	1993	0.19	100.10	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.10%, Denominations \$100,000, (Nippon Credit Int'l)
Dresdner Finance	DM 1,000	2000	libor	100.05	99.85	Interest will be the 6-month Libor, Callable at par and redeemable at 99.95 in 1995, Fees 0.22%, Payable Jan. 11, (Dresdner Bank)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
Austria	\$400	2000	8 1/2	99 1/2	99.60	Noncallable, Fees 0.30%, Payable Jan. 25, (Dahwa Europe)
Nissan Int'l Finance	\$50	1993	8 1/2	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations \$100,000, Payable Jan. 11, (BNP Int'l)
European Investment Bank	£ 100	1999	10 1/2	93 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees not disclosed, Payable Jan. 17, (Kleinwort, Benson)
Bardays Bank	FF 700	1991	10 1/4	100.80	99.85	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 12, (Credit Commercial de France)
Interfinance Crédit National	FF 800	1991	10 1/4	100.80	99.93	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 9, (Crédit Lyonnais)
World Bank	£ 200,000	1995	12 1/4	101.55	99.55	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 25, (Banque Commerciale Italiana)
Kreditbank Int'l Finance	£ 50	1993	11	101.35	100.05	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 12, (Kreditbank Int'l Group)
Council of Europe	ECU 75	1995	9 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 10, (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Finland Export Credit	£ 100	1997	zero	52	50.75	Noncallable, Proceeds C\$51.3 million, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 17, (Wood Gundy)
Post Och Kreditbanken	Aus \$125	1990	9	94.80	—	Noncallable, Fees 1%, Increased from Aus\$70 million, (Banque Paribas Capital Markets)
State Electricity Commission of Victoria	Aus \$200	2000	zero	31.45	30.58	Noncallable, Proceeds Aus\$223 million, Fees 1 1/2%, 12% payable Jan. 17 and balance July 17, (Samuel Montagu & Co.)
Alliance & Leicester Building Society	£ 10,000	1992	6.30	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikko Securities Europe)
Bolivia Bank	¥ 15,000	1995	6.60	101.225	—	Callable at par in 1991, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Dahwa Europe)
Caixa de España, La Caixa de Pensiones y Ahorro	¥ 10,000	1993	6 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikkoro Int'l)
Compagnie Bancaire	¥ 15,000	1993	6.30	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (BNP Int'l)
Denmark	¥ 30,000	1995	6 1/4	101 1/4	100.15	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Payable Jan. 17, (JTCB Int'l)
Delors Finance	¥ 10,000	1993	6.15	101.325	—	Semiannually, Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 100 million yen, Payable Jan. 8, (BNP Int'l)
Landesbank Baden-Württemberg	¥ 7,200	1992	6 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
National Bank of Canada	¥ 10,000	1993	6 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 100 million yen, (Citicorp Int'l)
SBAB	¥ 10,000	1995	6 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, Payable Jan. 10, (Mitsubishi Int'l)
Skopbank	¥ 6,700	1990	7	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 100 million yen, (New Japan Securities)
Skopbank	¥ 10,000	1993	—	101 1/4	—	Coupon will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index, with a maximum of 7.55%, Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 100 million yen, 5 billion yen issued now and balance reserved for top, (BNP Int'l)
State Bank of New South Wales	¥ 15,000	1993	6 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Mitsubishi Int'l)
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
FMC Corp.	\$75	2005	6 1/4	100	99.00	Callable at 100% in 1995, Convertible into shares of FMC Gold at \$130 per share, Fees 2 1/2%, Payable Jan. 14, (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries	\$500	1993	2 1/4	100	108.00	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,620 yen per share and at 143.65 yen per dollar, Fees 2 1/2%, (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Folly Peak Int'l Finance	\$110	2005	open	100	99.00	Coupon indicated at 7 to 7 1/2%, Noncallable, Convertible at an expected 14 to 17% premium, Fees 2 1/2%, Terms to be set Dec. 19, Payable Jan. 4, (Shearson Lehman Hutton Int'l)
Dynic Corp.	DM 100	1993	1 1/4	100	97.25	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,927 yen per share and at \$2.82 yen per mark, Fees 2 1/2%, (Deutsche Bank)
Nishio Corp.	DM 250	1993	1 1/4	100	97.25	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3,916 yen per share and at \$3.93 yen per mark, Fees 2 1/2%, (Deutsche Bank)

## Mack Expected to Survive Default

PHILADELPHIA — The technical default by Mack Trucks Inc. on some of its debt agreements is unlikely to be a major setback to the company's recovery efforts, analysts said.

Mack said Friday that it was not in compliance with certain financial covenants of several bank credit facilities. The company stressed, however, that it was not in default on any interest or principal payments on its debt.

Talks with banks about a new \$147 million short-term credit "are continuing and are constructive," said Walter Meck, Mack's chief financial officer.

"The situation is critical but we don't think it is terminal," said Frank Prezelski, an analyst at Dent-

sche Bank. Mr. Prezelski said he "wouldn't be surprised" to see a debt agreement come by year-end.

Steven Colbert, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said Mack's 45 percent owner, Renault Vehicules Industriels de France, would also likely provide Mack with more financial support.

Mack declined to comment on the possibility of it making a Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing, but said such a development "is not in anyone's best interests."

Mack, based in Allentown, Pennsylvania, has been hit this year by a slumping heavy truck market and product introduction problems.

The company posted an operating loss of \$106.8 million in the first nine months of 1989, compared with a profit of \$14.6 million, or 49 cents a share, a year earlier.

## AXA: French Insurer Bears the Brunt of Takeover War

(Continued from first finance page) Hong Kong-based General Oriental, a major investor in Hoiyake.

It was a hint of what 54-year-old Mr. Bébér, just recovering from an emergency heart bypass operation, is likely to face when he takes the stand to plead Axa-Midi's case.

BAT's lead attorney, Roger Rolfe, said that his aim in the hearings was to point out how the deal between Hoiyake and Axa poses "substantial risk" for Farmers policyholders, and to show that Axa is "in over its head" in seeking Farmers.

He said there are no legal guarantees that Hoiyake, if successful with his bid, would then necessarily proceed to sell Farmers to Axa.

"When you acquire the stock of a controller of an insurance company, then you are in control," Mr. Rolfe said. Even if Hoiyake and Axa-Midi have the best intentions, he said, "we all know things can always go wrong, deals can fall apart."

Hoiyake, which has never tried to claim that it was fit to own an insurance company, is trying to convince state authorities that it would only serve as a conduit for Farmers to pass to Axa-Midi.

To reinforce its argument, BAT will likely pounce on Axa-Midi's lack of arranged financing for the acquisition of Farmers.

"They're not willing to take any risk," Mr. Rolfe said. "They're go-

ing in there on a wing and a prayer." Before BAT launched its own eight-month battle for Farmers in 1988, Mr. Rolfe said the company had secured a \$3.2 billion line of credit "signed, sealed and delivered." BAT bought Farmers for \$5.2 billion.

Mr. Wood countered that "we can't walk into the courtroom with \$4.5 billion in a suitcase." He said it was "unrealistic and commercially impossible" to secure long-term letter of credit for that amount, which he said could cost "tens of millions of dollars."

Mr. Bébér has said half of the \$4.5 billion would be in cash, with the remainder paid in loan notes from American banks, with payback spread over two or three years.

Though claiming the acquisition of Farmers would not squeeze Axa-Midi financially — a key question for American insurance regulators — Midi, the parent company, has begun selling off its noninsurance assets, which are estimated to be worth \$4 billion. Last week, the company made its first liquidation, selling a 76.4 percent holding in Garonor SA, a warehousing company, to Thomson-CSF Finance for 916 million francs (\$154.3 million).

In addition to raising financing questions, Mr. Rolfe said he would try to show that Axa-Midi "does not

have the management depth to run a \$12 billion company."

Axa-Midi, whose insurance holdings produced combined 1988 premium income of \$1.8 billion francs. Already, BAT has tried to make a point of the company's dependence on Mr. Bébér, questioning why Axa-Midi's presentation in the hearing — originally scheduled before Hoiyake's — had to be postponed because of Mr. Bébér's heart operation. Axa-Midi attorneys countered that Mr. Bébér, who built the concern in the past decade into one of France's largest insurers, was best suited to speak for it in the hearings.

To counter BAT's claim that Axa-Midi is not fit to own Farmers, Axa-Midi plans to produce a memo from a BAT adviser, Lazard Frères & Co., that outlines several measures BAT management could employ to defend Hoiyake. One of the measures in the memo, written Nov. 14, calls for BAT to "deal directly" with Axa-Midi to sell it Farmers in order to undercut Hoiyake.

"We will use memo to point out BAT is speaking out of both sides of its mouth," said Corinne Bouffandeau, corporate counsel for Axa-Midi.

However, analysts doubt BAT would have ever entertained selling Farmers to Axa-Midi.

## Treasury Bond Prices Post Gains

## Late Reversal Trims Advance as Rate Outlook Is Unclear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — U.S. government bond prices rose last week, although a reversal late Friday eroded strong gains earlier in the day. The market was boosted by signs of weakness in the U.S. economy, an indication that interest rates could fall.

The benchmark issue, the 30-year bond due in 2019, closed the week at 103 3/32, up 9/32 from the previous Friday. The issue's yield fell to 7.86 percent from 7.88 percent.

High-yielding corporate bonds were weak, following a report Wednesday that Campeau Corp. units Allied Stores Inc. and Federated Department Stores Inc. might file for bankruptcy.

Traders said the junk-bond retreat persisted Friday despite news that Southland Corp. and Interco Inc. made semiannual interest payments on outstanding bonds.

MiniScribe Corp. said Friday it did not make a semiannual interest payment on its 7.5 percent convertible subordinated debentures. Friday was the last day of a 30-day grace period it had to make the overdue payment.

The government bond market was bolstered last week by signs of weakness in the U.S. manufacturing economy and by the Labor Department's Friday report that producer prices fell 0.1 percent in November.

Economists had expected a slight increase in prices following a rise of 0.4 percent in October caused by sharply higher food costs. Food rose in November but was offset by falling energy prices.

"Some bond traders had been waiting for the stock market to start reflecting the increasing weakness in the economy," said Thomas

P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

The good news for bonds in the producer price announcement was offset by a Commerce Department report that the October trade deficit widened to \$10.20 billion from \$8.51 billion in September.

In a weekly commentary, analysts at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "The monthly data, including employment, wages, industrial output, the PPI, etc., generally have been favorable for the market, although generally they do not point towards substantial weakening of economic growth beyond the manufacturing sector."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS  
P. Zucoski, president of Aegia Capital Management Corp. "But the early run-up in Treasury bonds was short-lived. One major reason is that the charts tell us that whenever the Treasury's long bond goes over par it doesn't stay there long before it is brought down by profit takers or other sellers."

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Ford and VW Said to Plan Joint Car

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Volkswagen AG and Ford Motor Co. have agreed to cooperate in building a car in Europe, the news magazine Der Spiegel said in an issue to appear on Monday.

Der Spiegel said production would begin around 1993. About 200,000 cars would be produced a year, with half sold under the name of VW and half under Ford.

## Chinese Inflation Is Down to 5.9%

BEIJING (AFP) — Inflation for 35 major Chinese cities fell to 5.9 percent in November, its lowest figure since 1987, as retail sales slipped marginally, the State Statistical Bureau said Sunday.

Inflation had been as high as 27 percent in January before a tight credit policy was imposed by the government 14 months ago. Retail sales in November were 64.2 billion yuan (13.6 billion dollars), down 0.9 percent from the same month last year.

## FTC Is to Block Alloys Acquisition

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The Federal Trade Commission said it plans to seek a preliminary injunction blocking the proposed acquisition of K.B. Alloys Inc. by SKW Alloys Inc.

SKW Alloys is a subsidiary of SKW Trostberg AG, which is a subsidiary of VAW AG. K.B. Alloys is owned by Harbor Group Investments. The commission said Friday it had reason to believe the acquisition could substantially hurt competition in aluminum-grain refiners.

## Japan Refuses Cut in Exports to U.S.

TOKYO (NYT) — The Japanese minister of trade and industry, Hikaru Matsunaga, has dismissed a demand from the United Automobile Workers union that Japan cut its automobile exports to North America by a third.

In response to a letter sent to the Japanese government by Owen Bieber, the president of the UAW, asking for a reduction in Japanese annual exports to 1.5 million units, Mr. Matsunaga said Friday there were three possibilities.

"First is to scrap the current voluntary auto restraints, second to maintain the status quo and last to accept the UAW's request," he said. "It is very unlikely that the last choice will be exercised."

## Rolls-Royce Ends Six-Week Strike

GLASGOW (Reuters) — About 2,000 workers at a Glasgow factory of Rolls-Royce PLC making jet engine parts voted Saturday to end a six-week strike and accept a reduction in their working week from 39 hours to 37.

The unions agreed to improvements in productivity to compensate for the reduction in hours, which will be completed by 1991.

## For the Record

A Japanese motor show will be held in Moscow from April 17 to 23, with Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and trading firms taking part.

Texas Air Corp. said it Friday would resume the regular 75 cents quarterly cash dividend on its 15 percent \$20 cumulative preferred stock, and make four previous 75 cent payments it previously omitted. (Reuters)



OTC Consolidated trade ended Friday, Dec. 15.

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R		S		T		U		V		W		X		Y		Z		AA		AB		AC		AD		AE		AF		AG		AH		AI		AJ		AK		AL		AM		AN		AO		AP		AQ		AR		AS		AT		AU		AV		AW		AX		AY		AZ		BA		BB		BC		BD		BE		BF		BG		BH		BI		BJ		BK		BL		BM		BN		BO		BP		BQ		BR		BS		BT		BU		BV		BW		BX		BY		BZ		CA		CB		CC		CD		CE		CF		CG		CH		CI		CJ		CK		CL		CM		CN		CO		CP		CQ		CR		CS		CT		CU		CV		CW		CX		CY		CZ		DA		DB		DC		DD		DE		DF		DG		DH		DI		DJ		DK		DL		DM		DN		DO		DP		DQ		DR		DS		DT		DU		DV		DW		DX		DY		DZ		EA		EB		EC		ED		EE		EF		EG		EH		EI		EJ		EK		EL		EM		EN		EO		EP		EQ		ER		ES		ET		EU		EV		EW		EX		EY		EZ		FA		FB		FC		FD		FE		FF		FG		FH		FI		FJ		FK		FL		FM		FN		FO		FP		FQ		FR		FS		FT		FU		FV		FW		FX		FY		FZ		GA		GB		GC		GD		GE		GF		GG		GH		GI		GJ		GK		GL		GM		GN		GO		GP		GQ		GR		GS		GT		GU		GV		GW		GX		GY		GZ		HA		HB		HC		HD		HE		HF		HG		HH		HI		HJ		HK		HL		HM		HN		HO		HP		HQ		HR		HS		HT		HU		HV		HW		HX		HY		HZ		IA		IB		IC		ID		IE		IF		IG		IH		II		IJ		IK		IL		IM		IN		IO		IP		IQ		IR		IS		IT		IU		IV		IW		IX		IY		IZ		JA		JB		JC		JD		JE		JF		JG		JH		JI		JJ		JK		JL		JM		JN		JO		JP		JQ		JR		JS		JT		JU		JV		JW		JX		JY		JZ		KA		KB		KC		KD		KE		KF		KG		KH		KI		KJ		KL		KM		KN		KO		KP		KQ		KR		KS		KT		KU		KV		KW		KX		KY		KZ		LA		LB		LC		LD		LE		LF		LG		LH		LI		LJ		LK		LL		LM		LN		LO		LP		LQ		LR		LS		LT		LU		LV		LW		LX		LY		LZ		MA		MB		MC		MD		ME		MF		MG		MH		MI		MJ		MK		ML		MM		MN		MO		MP		MQ		MR		MS		MT		MU		MV		MW		MX		MY		MZ		NA		NB		NC		ND		NE		NF		NG		NH		NI		NJ		NK		NL		NM		NN		NO		NP		NQ		NR		NS		NT		NU		NV		NW		NX		NY		NZ		OA		OB		OC		OD		OE		OF		OG		OH		OI		OJ		OK		OL		OM		ON		OO		OP		OQ		OR		OS		OT		OU		OV		OW		OX		OY		OZ		PA		PB		PC		PD		PE		PF		PG		PH		PI		PJ		PK		PL		PM		PN		PO		PP		PQ		PR		PS		PT		PU		PV		PW		PX		PY		PZ		QA		QB		QC		QD		QE		QF		QG		QH		QI		QJ		QK		QL		QM		QN		QO		QP		QQ		QR		QS		QT		QU		QV		QW		QX		QY		QZ		RA		RB		RC		RD		RE		RF		RG		RH		RI		RJ		RK		RL		RM		RN		RO		RP		RQ		RR		RS		RT		RU		RV		RW		RX		RY		RZ		SA		SB		SC		SD		SE		SF		SG		SH		SI		SJ		SK		SL		SM		SN		SO		SP		SQ		SR		SS		ST		SU		SV		SW		SX		SY		SZ		TA		TB		TC		TD		TE		TF		TG		TH		TI		TJ		TK		TL		TM		TN		TO		TP		TQ		TR		TS		TT		TU		TV		TW		TX		TY		TZ		UA		UB		UC		UD		UE		UF		UG		UH		UI		UJ		UK		UL		UM		UN		UO		UP		UQ		UR		US		UT		UU		UV		UW		UX		UY		UZ		VA		VB		VC		VD		VE		VF		VG		VH		VI		VJ		VK		VL		VM		VN		VO		VP		VQ		VR		VS		VT		VU		VV		VW		VX		VY		VZ		WA		WB		WC		WD		WE		WF		WG		WH		WI		WJ		WK		WL		WM		WN		WO		WP		WQ		WR		WS		WT		WU		WV		WW		WX		WY		WZ		XA		XB		XC		XD		XE		XF		XG		XH		XI		XJ		XK		XL		XM		XN		XO		XP		XQ		XR		XS		XT		XU		XV		XW		XX		XY		XZ		YA		YB		YC		YD		YE		YF		YG		YH		YI		YJ		YK		YL		YM		YN		YO		YP		YQ		YR		YS		YT		YU		YV		YW		YX		YY		YZ		ZA		ZB		ZC		ZD		ZE		ZF		ZG		ZH		ZI		ZJ		ZK		ZL		ZM		ZN		ZO		ZP		ZQ		ZR		ZS		ZT		ZU		ZV		ZW		ZX		ZY		ZZ	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--

(Continued on next page)

هكذا عنه بالأصل



## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 15.

(Continued)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Net
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

## CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 15.

Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		

## AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 15.

Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Net
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

## Option &amp; price

Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		

## Option &amp; price

Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		
Dec 15		

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

## Amsterdam

Prices fell last week, although issues of stock in NMB Postbank and Polygram were well received. The CBS general price index closed Friday at 199.1, down from 202.5. Volume slipped to 5.3 billion guilders from 5.5 billion the previous week.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage said trading this week would be dull as many investors have already closed their books for the year.

## Frankfurt

Most stocks outside of the banking sector lost ground during the week as the market consolidated after a recent string of strong performances.

The DAX index finished Friday 23.36 points down from last week's close, at 1,627.43 points, while the Commerzbank index was off 26.2 points, ending at 2,019.1.

Volume on West Germany's eight stock exchanges reached only 36.06 billion Deutsche marks, down from 51.75 billion DM the previous week.

Automobile shares were the big losers on the week, with BMW shedding 32 DM to 515. Daimler-Benz lost 16 DM to 484 and Volkswagen down 22 to 497.

Banking issues were firmer following announcements of good results for the first 10 months of the year. Commerzbank picked up 3 DM to end the week at 270 and Deutsche Bank was up 10.50 to close at 764. Dresdner Bank was off 1 DM to close at 389.50.

## Hong Kong

Prices rose, with buying from foreign and domestic investors. The Hang Seng index shot up 142.46 points, to 2,896.57, while the broader Hong Kong index jumped 91.47 points, to 1,903.53.

The two indexes had fallen by almost three points each in the previous week.

Average daily volume nearly doubled, to 1.1 billion Hong Kong dollars from 566 million.

Dealers said the Hang Seng was likely to pass the 3,000 level soon, but they warned of a slip in the coming week ahead of the Christmas break.

## London

A long-awaited downward correction in prices after nine weeks of gains was seen last week. The Financial Times 100-stock index fell 18.8 points, to 2,344.7.

Dealers said trading would be subdued for the rest of the year.

The first two trading days in the 10 newly privatized water companies boosted business volume and encouraged sentiment on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the market was otherwise bereft of investor interest, and it assumed a quiet downward trend ahead of the weekend.

## WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 15.

NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	11,407	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Sales	Total for week	Total for year
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000
NYSE Sales	92,200,000	2,200,000,000

## ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

## INTERNATIONAL

## SERVICE

## 212-765-7896

## MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

## CHICKS AVAILABLE

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

## INTERNATIONAL

## SERVICE

## 212-765-7896

## MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

## CHICKS AVAILABLE

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## MAYFAIR CLUB

## ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm

## BOTHAMPTON (01) 40-424155

## THE HAGUE (01) 70-07799

## Tokyo

Blue-chip issues led prices higher, with the Nikkei Stock Average topping 38,000 yen for the first time.

The 225-blue-chip stock average closed the week at 38,271.04 yen Friday, posting a 546.98-yen or 1.5 percent weekly advance after a 591.38 yen rise the week before.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all common stocks listed on the market's first section gained 2.63 points, to wind up the week at 3,874.56. The TOPIX had been a hefty 52.10-point winner the week before. This indicated the market tone was generally mixed during the week, with buying centering on index-related blue-chips issues, brokers said.

With many institutional investors waiting on the sidelines of what they consider an overheated market, average daily turnover fell sharply to 827.04 million shares from the previous week's 1.1 billion shares.

## Zurich

A move by the central bank to raise interest rates hurt prices last week.

The Swiss Performance Index shed 14.3 points, closing at 1,120.2, while the Credit Suisse index finished at 614.9, down from 626.5 the previous week. The Swiss Bank Corp. indicator slipped to 651.3 from 665.9.

Despite low trading volume, the market was shaken by the dollar's plunge and the Deutsche mark's surge, which attracted capital into the West German market, a trend brokers said would continue this week. The Swiss central bank raised its Lombard interest rate to defend the franc.

Almost all Swiss shares fell, with banks and finance companies resisting the best.

Swiss Bank Corp. fell 14 Swiss francs to 342, the Banque Populaire Suisse lost 35 Swiss francs to 1,825 and Oerlikon-Bührle shed 50 Swiss francs to 900. Sandoz edged down 475 Swiss francs to 11,425.

## Paris

Prices fell as a surge in the Deutsche mark and weakness in the dollar helped push short-term French interest rates near 10.5 percent.

The CAC index fell to 1,949.42 from 1,979.29 the previous week.

The dollar fell below six francs for the first time in a year, while the mark, already buoyed by the changes sweeping eastern Europe, rose. Capital flows out of the United States and into West Germany were seen as putting pressure on the French franc in the European Monetary System.

Eurotunnel shares fell more than 11 percent Friday.

A high volume of Chateaux stock also changed hands, as investors reacted to the possibility that a takeover bid might be made for the company. The concern was rumored to be selling its subsidiary the UTA airline.

## Singapore

Foreign institutional buying bolstered prices during the week. The Straits Times industrial index rose 23.60 points to a record 1,468.56, while the exchange's all-share index added 4.36 points, to 379.17.

Volume for the week rose marginally to 444.40 million units.

Has Sun Hup made an impressive debut on Thursday with 24.55 million shares being traded. The share was traded from a low of 1.70 to a high of 1.88 and closed at 1.81.

## Herald Tribune

To Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

☐ 52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (14 months in all)☐ 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (7 months in all)☐ My check is enclosed

Please charge my:

☐ Access ☐ Amex☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card account number

Card expiry date

Signature

Name

Address

City

Country

Tel.

Fax

In West Germany, please contact: Foreign Press Service, Christianstr. 2, D-8032 Hochhausen, Telford, or telephone (05225) 81133, telex: 465 826. Hard delivery is available in major cities. Rates do not include postage.

At free rates, you can get morning hard delivery in the following areas: Oslo, Stockholm, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Madrid.

Hard delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and the next day in Bilbao. For other cities, hard delivery is available by morning, but not the next day.

Special introductory rates for new subscribers. Please order the reduced subscription. Valid through December 31, 1989.

Country

Currency

1 year

6 mos.

3 mos.

1 mos.

1 week

1 day

1 hour

1 minute

1 second

1 millisecond

1 microsecond

1 nanosecond

1 picosecond

1 femtosecond

1 attosecond

1 zeptosecond

1 yoctosecond

1 rontosecond

1 hectosecond

1 dekadosecond

1 centosecond

1 milisecond

1 microsecond

1 nanosecond

1 picosecond



## MONDAY SPORTS

# Another Skier Hurt As Weather Causes World Cup Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy** — World Cup Alpine skiing in Europe was suspended Sunday, until January, because of warm weather and rain.

That setback to the season followed by a day Pirmin Zurbriggen's taking a commanding lead in the overall standings with a victory in a downhill in Val Gardena, Italy, a race in which Giorgio Pianatida of Italy became the latest in a long list of skiers seriously injured.

Warm winds had forced the cancellation of a downhill on Friday after it had been moved to Italy from Val d'Isère, France. Then, a sudden drop in temperature early Saturday hardened the melting artificial snow and made the course extremely fast and demanding.

World Cup organizers said the three remaining men's races in 1989, Sunday's slalom at Madonna di Campiglio and two downhills in Schladming, Austria, on Wednesday and Thursday, had been postponed. Officials said they could not immediately reschedule the three races because the entire Alpine area is being hit with warm temperatures and rain. The next men's races scheduled are a slalom and giant slalom in Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia, on Jan. 6 and 7.

Of the six men's races scheduled in tracks in December, only two super-giant slaloms, in Val d'Isère and in Sestriere, Italy, and Saturday's downhill in Val Gardena went off as planned.

The women do not begin skiing in Europe until a slalom and a giant slalom in Piancavallo, Italy, on Jan. 6 and 7.

On Sunday, Petra Kronberger of Austria won her second World Cup downhill in two days, finishing the race in Invermere, British Columbia, in 1 minute, 37.31 seconds to beat West German Katrin Gutensohn-Knopf and Michela Gerg.

Zurbriggen battled rapidly changing weather conditions for his second victory in five days. He was timed in 2:1.88 on the 3,445-meter (3,767-yard) long Saslong course and was the only skier to go below 2:02. (See Scoreboard)

His victory gave Zurbriggen, 26, a lead of 126 points in the overall standings as he attempts to tie Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden with a record-equaling fourth overall title before retiring.

Franz Heinzer took second place in the downhill, 0.54 seconds behind his Swiss teammate and one-hundredth of a second ahead of Italy's rising star, Christian Ghedina.

Zurbriggen, who had won a super-giant slalom race in Sestriere on Tuesday, said he had to slow down before going into the "Camel's Bumps," the section of the course on which Pianatida fell.

"I was too fast and I could not get through the bumps correctly," Zurbriggen said, adding that "I was really afraid at the start because the course was super fast and conditions had dramatically changed from practice days."

The race was marred by several spectacular spills, the most serious of which left Pianatida unconscious. He was revived by emergency treatment after his heart stopped beating, team officials said Sunday.

The 22-year-old Italian, who broke his right shoulder and three ribs and suffered a severe concussion, swallowed his tongue when he hit the ground after a mistimed jump, the officials said.

Pianatida will be unable to compete again for at least a month. During practice runs Wednesday, Swiss veteran Peter Müller and Gerhard Pfaffenbichler of Austria tore left knee ligaments in spills in Val Gardena.

Their falls and the spate of injuries to other top skiers this season appeared likely to fuel demands for more safety precautions, particularly in the fast downhill and super-giant slalom events.

Mateja Svet threatened Sunday to quit super-giant events because, she said, they had become too fast and dangerous.

The Yugoslav slalom world champion accused race organizers of disregarding safety in an attempt to provide more thrilling spectacles for the crowds.

"The organizers don't really care if one of us gets injured since there are a lot of other big stars who can pull the crowds," Svet said.



Alberigo Evani scoring the game's only goal, three minutes from the end of overtime in Tokyo.

## Milan Defeats Medellin, 1-0

**TOKYO** — AC Milan, the European soccer champion, won the world club championship Sunday when a substitute, Alberigo Evani, scored on a free kick three minutes from the end of overtime to defeat the South American champion, Atlético Nacional of Medellín, Colombia, 1-0.

The game was watched by a sell-out crowd of 62,000. Evani replaced Diego Fuser in the 65th minute as Milan sought to find a way through the tightly disciplined Nacional defense.

When Dutch international striker Marco Van Basten was pulled down just in front of the penalty box in the 117th minute, the free kick should have been taken by midfielder Roberto Donadoni.

"But I saw a space and asked if I could take the kick instead," Evani said. His low, pinpoint shot went around Nacional's wall and into the left corner of the net. It was one of the few clear shots at goal in a game dominated by two similar defenses playing a tight, trap that limited nearly all action to a crowded, middle third of the field.

## Hoya Coach Does Old Friend 73-Point Disfavor

**The Associated Press**  
George Leftwich has some strange ideas about growing hair.

The kids grew up today. They got a few hairs on their chests," the coach of the University of the District of Columbia basketball team said Saturday after No. 3 Georgetown routed the Firebirds, 112-39.

Why were these teams even playing each other? Because Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, was Leftwich's high school teammate.

"He asked me over the summer if we could play, and I asked him if he really wanted to do it," said Thompson.

The margin of victory against UDC, a Division II school that is now 6-5, was the third-largest margin in Georgetown history.

"I told him if he got too good, we wouldn't play him again," Thompson said, joking. "I tried to beat the hell out of him. I wouldn't disrespect him by letting up."

Christmas came early, too, for other top 10 members of The Associated Press poll. Top-ranked Syracuse trounced Towson State, 105-75; No. 2 Kansas whipped Pepperdine, 98-73; No. 4 Missouri

defeated Bradley, 86-77; No. 5 Illinois beat Temple, 78-61; No. 6 Michigan downed Marquette, 82-73, and No. 10 Louisville clobbered New Mexico, 78-49.

Kansas stretched its record to 10-0 for the first time in 32 years behind Mark Randall's 21 points. The last Kansas team to start a season 10-0 was the 1957-58 Jayhawks of 1957-58.

No. 11 Indiana (7-0) stopped Texas-El Paso's 25-game home winning streak with a 69-66 victory behind 22 points from Calbert Cheaney. UTEP had not lost at home since January 1988, when

New Mexico beat the Miners 70-69. UTEP's Mark McCall missed a three-point shot with five seconds left that could have tied the game.

Georgetown's largest margin of victory was a 126-51 rout of St. Leo in December 1976 and a 114-40 pounding of Shenandoah a year ago. The Hoyas threatened to break their record with a 77-point lead until UDC scored the game's final four points.

With the score tied at 4, Georgetown (7-0) went on a 7-0 run and added spurts of 10-0 and 12-0 before scoring the final 21 points of the half for a 65-18 lead.

Georgetown's largest margin of victory was a 126-51 rout of St. Leo in December 1976 and a 114-40 pounding of Shenandoah a year ago. The Hoyas threatened to break their record with a 77-point lead until UDC scored the game's final four points.

With the score tied at 4, Georgetown (7-0) went on a 7-0 run and added spurts of 10-0 and 12-0 before scoring the final 21 points of the half for a 65-18 lead.

## Secrets for Sale: East German Leaders Try to Save System

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

**BERLIN** — The East German sports authority, facing cutbacks in government support, has begun an aggressive new marketing plan to raise money to keep its elite athletes successful at the international level.

As part of this plan, the sports leadership will make available information contained in secret manuals, which include detailed technical data about training methods, equipment, medical care and nutrition.

These books, considered the Bible of sports in East Germany, belong only to officials, coaches and medical personnel at the highest level of each sport's federation.

Yet now the authorities have agreed to release some of the information — for a price — through coaches on loan to other countries, including those in the West. In effect, the East Germans are selling state secrets, of a sort, to save the system.

"This is true," Heinz Czerwinski, the marketing director for the German Gymnastics and Sports Union, the national authority, said in a weekend interview. "The new leadership of the sports organization feels we should use all possibilities of commercial use of sports."

Just as democracy, joint business ventures and other Western concepts have become important elements in the reforms changing East German politics, commercialism has become a critical part of the elite sports system.

With government financing almost certain to be reduced after elections in May, sports officials here acknowledge that new sources of revenue are needed to keep the system going and the Olympic medals coming.

As a result, the new leaders of the sports union, selected only last week after their predecessors were forced to resign, have removed all previous restrictions against Western-style business practices and are encouraging Czerwinski to make any deals he can.

"In the past, it was important: now it's vital," Czerwinski said in his modest office in the Sports Union building. "With the new leadership, I have full authority and all the freedom I need."

The search for revenue apparently extends beyond marketing strategies. The Dynamo Soccer Club, associated with the now-disgraced State Security Ministry, confirmed that it had sold one of its star players, Andreas Thom, to a West German team, Bayer Leverkusen, for five million to 6 million Deutsche marks (\$2.9 million to \$3.5 million). Most of

the proceeds will go to benefit health services here, East German radio said. (Thom, the first East German soccer player to be transferred to a West German club, will join Bayer Leverkusen on Jan. 1, Reuters reported from Bonn, and will be playing for his new team when the West German league resumes Feb. 24 after its winter break.)

Czerwinski, a former general secretary of East Germany's Track and Field Federation, has been the sports union's marketing director for four years. He said the reluctance of the previous leaders to test the market or adjust to international trends toward more sponsorship programs helped force their resignations.

"They thought commercialism would create a lot of problems," he added. "They thought companies would alter times, events and ceremonies. So far, I have found that a majority of companies are fair partners."

Under the old regime and its conservative guidelines, Czerwinski had reasonable success. He negotiated deals with Mobil Oil Corp. for sponsorship of an international track and field meet, Bavarian Motor Works for emblems on the helmets of the 1988 Olympic bobsled team, a West German supermarket for

its name on the shirts of the national handball team, and a few other deals. He also persuaded some of the state enterprises and trade unions that sponsor elite sports clubs around the country to increase their support.

But the federal government was "afraid to take a further step," he said, citing as a prime example Katarina Witt, the Olympic figure skating champion in 1984 and 1988, who could have generated a fortune from Western markets, to share with the government.

Though she was allowed to tour with a Western ice show after winning her second Olympic title last year, Czerwinski said, Witt was not permitted to accept offers to represent a new perfume or sponsor a line of clothes named after her.

"She lost a big amount of money," Czerwinski said. "Maybe \$1 million." Now he is looking to make up for lost time and opportunities, and he is looking hardest across the Atlantic Ocean.

In recent years, an increasing number of multinational corporations based in the United States have expanded their own marketing strategies with associations in sports. But because of restrictive trade laws in Socialist countries like East Germany, they have been unable to en-

ter those countries' markets to a significant degree. In Eastern Europe, at least, the climate is changing.

"So now maybe Coca-Cola or McDonald's is interested in supporting a tennis center, for example," Czerwinski said, smiling. Tennis has been a sport in which East Germans have not excelled in more than 20 years, a circumstance made all the more dramatic by West Germany's current prominence with Boris Becker and Steffi Graf. In recent years, East Germany has not produced one man or woman playing at world-class level.

"At the lower level, we have a lot of talent now," Czerwinski said. "If we can start up tennis again, I think we can have very good players in five to seven years, especially women."

Of all the endeavors Czerwinski mentioned, however, none sounded more compelling than East Germany's offer to allow its experts to share knowledge outside the country for a price. Much of the knowledge reaches them from the secret manuals, one for each of the sports in which East German athletes excel.

The soft-covered brochures — which contain text, charts and graphs — are marked confidential, and about 25 copies of each exist. They are updated every four years. Now, Czerwinski said, some of the information in them is available for export.

"For example," he said, "if the rowing association of the United States would like a coach or trainer for one, two, three months and their program of how to organize and prepare rowers for the world championships, we can arrange it. And if they would also like to contract for test models of rowing boats, we could make an arrangement for that, too."

He seemed surprised that a Western visitor would express amazement that one powerful country in sports would be so inclined to help another. "But why not?" he said. "Japan sells high technology, and Americans don't buy it for nothing. Japan asks for quite a lot of money. So, it's like we are selling high-technology sports."

The new freedoms to explore market possibilities make Czerwinski, 56, a former long jumper, one of the most important individuals in the sports-union bureaucracy. East German athletes have won 519 Olympic medals since 1968, more than any other country except the Soviet Union and the United States.

The future may rise or fall on his efforts. "I have no feelings of pressure," he said. "I have only feelings of happiness."

### DENNIS THE MENACE



WOULDN'T IT SAVE A LOTTA TROUBLE IF SANTA CLAUS HAD AN 800 NUMBER?



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hunt Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form the names of four animals. Write the answers in the squares below.

MONDE  
YURST  
SWERKE  
FISHET

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

World Stocks in Review  
IN THE HIT EVERY MONDAY.  
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING  
ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK  
MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS  
WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY  
DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.  
ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS  
AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

### PEANUTS



I ALWAYS THOUGHT SANTA CLAUS SAID, 'HO, HO, HO!'



BLONDIE

BOY, DID I EVER MESS UP TODAY

I CAN'T BELIEVE ALL THE MISTAKES I MADE

BUT AT LEAST THERE'S ONE CONSOLATION

NOBODY KNOWS BUT ME

BEETLE BAILEY

I'LL HAVE THE BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH

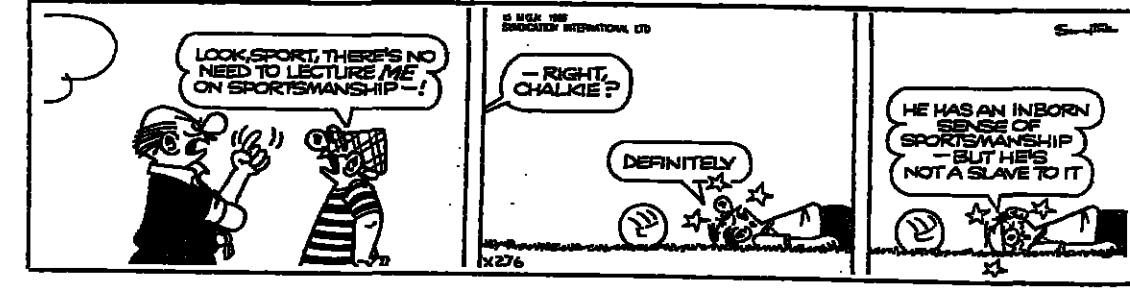
YOU'RE NOT A BUSINESSMAN, YOU'RE ONE OF THOSE ARMY FELLOWS

YOU CAN'T HAVE THE BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH UNLESS YOU'RE IN BUSINESS

BELIEVE ME, HE'S ALL BUSINESS

RIGHT! ONE BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH

### ANDY CAPP



LOOK, SPORT, THERE'S NO NEED TO LECTURE ME ON SPORTSMANSHIP

— RIGHT, CHALKIE?

DEFINITELY

HE HAS AN INBORN SPORTSMANSHIP BUT HE'S NOT AS WISE TO IT

WIZARD of ID

WOULD YOU LIKE TO TALK?

IT WOULD BE AGAINST MY DOCTOR'S ADVICE

HE TOLD YOU NOT TO TALK?

HE TOLD ME TO STAY AWAY FROM ANYTHING FRIED

REX MORGAN

FEELING THE NEED TO TALK WITH DR. MORGAN, CLEA PAGE TELLS HIM ABOUT HIS INVOLVEMENT IN SELLING DRUGS

DID YOU USE DRUGS, CLEA?

NO!

I DID IT ONLY FOR THE MONEY

WITHOUT REGARD FOR WHAT I WAS DOING TO OTHERS? I DON'T EVEN HAVE THE EXCUSE THAT I WAS AN ADDICT AND NEEDED THE MONEY TO FEED MY HABIT!

WHAT DO YOU INTEND TO DO NOW?

GARFIELD

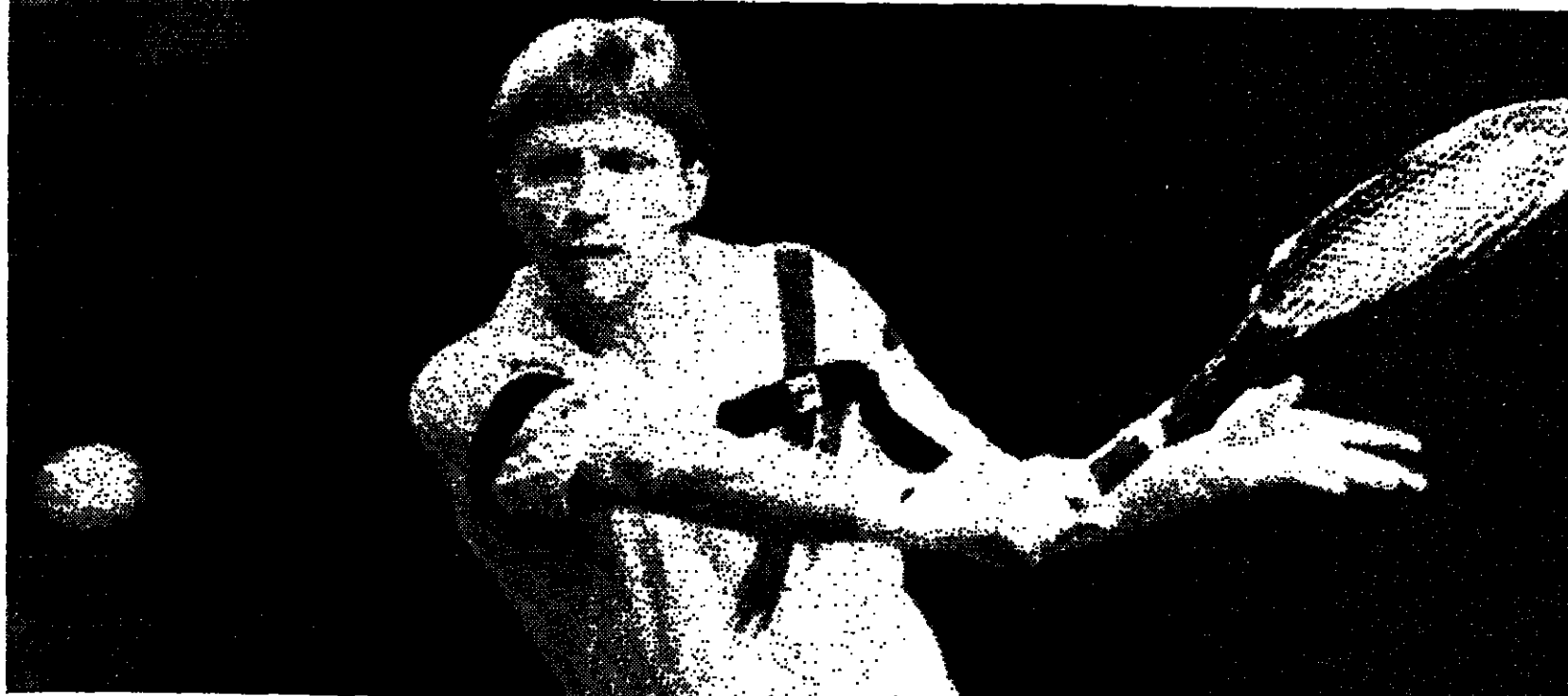
OKAY, GARFIELD, I HAVE FINALLY BOUGHT YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT

I HAVE, HOWEVER, HIDDEN IT

IN A SAFE PLACE



## MONDAY SPORTS

West Germany Keeps Cup  
On Becker's 3d Victory

Boris Becker, unbeatable in Davis Cup play this weekend, returning a shot Sunday against Mats Wilander. Becker lost just four games in three sets against the Swede.

STUTTGART — Boris Becker, hitting winners from everywhere on the court Sunday, routed Mats Wilander, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, to clinch West Germany's Davis Cup victory over Sweden.

Becker's third impressive victory in three days gave the defending champions an unbeatable 3-1 lead in the best-of-five series.

Stefan Edberg of Sweden defeated Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, in the final singles.

Becker, undefeated in Davis Cup play since the spring of 1987, when he lost to Sergio Casal of Spain on the slow clay in Barcelona, dropped only 12 games in six sets in his two singles matches against Sweden.

"I never dreamed I'd play so well in the final," Becker said, adding that "it's almost impossible for me

to play better. Hopefully once or twice in the next year I'll be able to play again like that. That's my goal. On an indoor court that was the best Becker you'll ever see."

He improved his Davis Cup singles record to 27-2, the best among active players. Counting doubles matches, he is 35-6.

Becker, ranked second in the world, proved superior to Wilander from the outset, losing only six points in four service games in the first set. Two were double faults.

Wilander won four points in the eighth game, when he had two break points to 3-5. But Becker aces himself out of trouble. Overall, Becker had 13 aces.

Becker broke Wilander's serve three times in the second set in blanking the Swede for the first time in eight meetings.

For Wilander, it was one of the most embarrassing setbacks during

his Davis Cup career. He had lost a Davis Cup set by 6-0 only once before: in his tournament debut against Paul McNamee of Australia in 1981.

"I tried to rally with him in the beginning, but everything he hit turned out to be winners," Wilander said. "He hits so hard."

Wilander, who finished 1988 ranked No. 1 after winning three Grand Slam titles but who now is ranked 12th, said he had never faced anyone who played better in such an important match.

"Nobody can beat Becker on a day like this. Not on this surface," Wilander said after losing his fifth consecutive match to Becker on an artificial surface.

Becker broke to leads of 3-2 and 5-2 in the third set, then ended the match when Wilander tamely returned a backhand off the West German's second serve.

Becker carried the West German team, winning both his singles matches in straight sets on the indoor carpet that suits his crumpling serve-and-volley game so well.

Friday, the 22-year-old Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion beat Edberg, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, avenging his recent Masters loss to the Swede.

Then, Becker and Eric Jelen won Saturday's doubles over Anders Jarryd and Jan Gunnarsson, 7-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-7, 6-4, in a tense match that lasted almost four hours.

Becker was the dominant player in the doubles match, dropping his serve just once. And he set up the only service break of the decisive fifth set with a diving volley down the middle. That match gave West Germany a 2-1 lead.

"Being objective, I never saw anyone play that kind of tennis for three days in such an important tie," said West Germany's captain, Niki Pilić. "I played Davis Cup myself for 20 years and I've watched tennis for 30 years, and I'm not saying this because Boris is my No. 1 player."

West Germany, which upset Sweden, 4-1, on indoor clay at Goteborg, Sweden, last year for its first Davis Cup triumph, became the first country to win the prestigious trophy in consecutive years since Sweden in 1984-85.

"We haven't lost in Davis Cup play for 1,000 days," said Pilić.

Sweden, which played in its seventh consecutive final this year, defeated the United States at Goteborg in 1984 and edged West Germany, 3-2, at Munich in 1985.

## Bengals Trip Up Rival Oilers, 61-7

Boomer Esiason threw four touchdown passes Sunday in frigid Cincinnati as the Cincinnati Bengals tied their club scoring record with a 61-7 victory over the Houston Oilers that kept the National Football League's American Conference Central Division race undecided.

The Oilers, who had a chance to clinch their first outright AFC Central title, turned the ball over five times in helping the Bengals take 31-0 lead in the first half.

The Oilers now need to beat the Cleveland Browns next Saturday in the Astrodome to win the division.

The Bengals avoided elimination from the playoffs with the most one-sided victory in their history, while the 61 points equaled the club record set in a 61-17 victory in the Astrodome in 1972 and their 589 yards of offense was the second-highest total in team history.

Safety David Fulcher had three interceptions — two off Warren Moon in the first half — and recovered a fumble to help shut down the Oilers' offense. Moon completed just 9 of 20 passes for 96 yards in less than three quarters.

Browns 23, Vikings 17: Backup quarterback Mike Pagel threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to linebacker Van Walker on a fake field goal with 5:30 left in overtime in Cleveland as the Browns kept their division title hopes alive by beating Minnesota.

The Vikings can still win the NFC Central with a victory over Cincinnati or if Green Bay loses in Dallas next week.

The game-winning play came on third-and-five, with Matt Bahr lining up to attempt a 32-yard field goal. Bahr had kicked a 32-yarder with 24 seconds left in regulation to force overtime.

But Pagel, who holds on field goals but had thrown only 13 passes all season, took the snap and rolled right, hitting the wide-open Walker at the 10.

Bernie Kosar emerged from a five-week slump and threw two second-half touchdown passes for the Browns, then hit Reggie Langhorne with a 39-yarder to set up the winning touchdown on Cleveland's second overtime possession. Langhorne had earlier caught a 62-yard TD pass.

Colts 42, Dolphins 13: Jack Travenca passed for a career-high four touchdowns and Eric Dickerson caught a career-high nine passes and ran for 107 yards and two touchdowns to help upset Miami in Indianapolis.

The victory put the Colts into a second-place tie with the Dolphins in the AFC East.

Trudeau, knocked unconscious and hospitalized with a concussion a week ago, was 23 of 35 for 195 yards. Dickerson, bothered most of the season by a hamstring injury, got his first rushing touchdowns in a month and tied Jim Brown for second place in NFL history with his 58th 100-yard rushing game.

Packers 40, Bears 28: Don Majkowski passed for one touchdown, ran for two and Keith Woodside ran 68 yards for a touchdown as Green Bay kept its flailing playoff hopes alive in Chicago.

The Packers didn't punt at all and were stopped only twice, once at halftime and once by an interception. The victory guaranteed them their first since 1978, and guaranteed that the Bears will finish under .500 for the first time since 1982.

Chargers 20, Chiefs 13: Billy Joe Tolliver threw two touchdowns passes and Marion Butts rushed for 176 yards on a club-record 39 carries in Kansas City, Missouri, as San Diego almost ended the Chiefs' playoff hopes.

The Chiefs drove to the Chargers' 19 with 19 seconds left, but Roy Bennett intercepted Steve DeBerg's pass in the end zone.

Butts, a rookie from Florida State, gave the Chargers their first 100-yard rushing day since Gary Anderson got 217 against the Chiefs in the last game of 1988. Butts broke Anderson's club record of 34 carries.

Steelers 28, Patriots 10: Tim Worley ran for 104 yards and a touchdown. Louis Lipps scored on a 58-yard reverse against New England and the Steelers' defense dominated for the second straight week in Pittsburgh.

Merrill Hoge also ran for two short touchdowns as the Steelers won for the fourth time in five games to maintain an outside shot at their first playoff berth in five years.

Lions 33, Buccaneers 7: Detroit, behind the running of Barry Sanders and the passing of Bob Gagliano in Pontiac, Michigan, beat Tampa Bay for its fourth straight victory and its longest streak since the start of the 1980 season.

Sanders, the NFC's leading rusher, ran for 104 yards and one touchdown on 21 carries, giving him 1,312 yards and breaking the club record for a rookie set by Billy Sims with 1,308 yards in 1980.

Giants 15, Cowboys 6: New York clinched its first playoff berth since 1986 as Bjorn Nitnmo, the rookie from Sweden, kicked three field goals. Orin Anderson ran for 91 yards and the defense stopped Dallas cold Sunday in East Rutherford, New Jersey.



Bobby Humphrey, the Broncos' rookie, ran for 128 yards and threw a 17-yard touchdown pass.

The victory, achieved in a stiff wind and a wind-chill factor below zero, guaranteed the Giants at least a wild-card berth in the NFC and kept them in contention with the Philadelphia Eagles for the NFC East title.

The left-footed Nitnmo, who has played the last four games for the injured Raul Allegre, kicked field goals of 33 and 22 yards in the first quarter and a 26-yarder in the second quarter. Anderson, who carried 25 times, went in from one yard out in the third for a touchdown.

Broncos 37, Cardinals 0: Bobby Humphrey rushed for 128 yards to become Denver's first rookie to reach the 1,000-yard mark and the de-

fense limited Phoenix to 101 yards in Tempe, Arizona. It was the Cardinals' first shutout in four years.

The victory gave the Broncos the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs for the AFC West champion.

Humphrey, who entered the game 28 yards shy of becoming the first Bronco rookie to rush for 1,000 yards in the team's 29-year history, had 88 yards by halftime on 16 of his 23 carries.

He also completed his first NFL pass, throwing to Melvin Bratton for a 17-yard touchdown with 8:46 remaining in the third quarter.

## PRO FOOTBALL

The first half. The Oilers now need to beat the Cleveland Browns next Saturday in the Astrodome to win the division.

The Bengals avoided elimination from the playoffs with the most one-sided victory in their history, while the 61 points equaled the club record set in a 61-17 victory in the Astrodome in 1972 and their 589 yards of offense was the second-highest total in team history.

Safety David Fulcher had three interceptions — two off Warren Moon in the first half — and recovered a fumble to help shut down the Oilers' offense. Moon completed just 9 of 20 passes for 96 yards in less than three quarters.

Browns 23, Vikings 17: Backup quarterback Mike Pagel threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to linebacker Van Walker on a fake field goal with 5:30 left in overtime in Cleveland as the Browns kept their division title hopes alive by beating Minnesota.

The Vikings can still win the NFC Central with a victory over Cincinnati or if Green Bay loses in Dallas next week.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	17	6	.738
Los Angeles	16	7	.692
Philadelphia	11	10	.524
Washington	11	10	.524
Atlanta	7	17	.292
New Jersey	4	15	.269
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Portland	12	6	.667
Chicago	12	6	.667
Utah	10	8	.556
Cleveland	10	7	.588
Minneapolis	7	12	.364
San Antonio	6	14	.304

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	14	4	.778
Utah	14	4	.778
Denver	9	9	.500
Dallas	10	11	.476
Houston	10	11	.476
Minnesota	5	16	.238
Charlotte	3	18	.143

FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
Dallas	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

SATURDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	16	13	.556
NY Rangers	15	13	.538
Washington	13	15	.464
Pittsburgh	13	15	.464
NY Islanders	13	15	.464
ADAMS CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Chicago	20	9	.690
Montreal	19	10	.655
St. Louis	17	12	.588
Quebec	16	13	.556

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	16	13	.556
NY Rangers	15	13	.538
Washington	13	15	.464
Pittsburgh	13	15	.464
NY Islanders	13	15	.464

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	16	13	.556
NY Rangers	15	13	.538
Washington	13	15	.464
Pittsburgh	13	15	.464
NY Islanders	13	15	.464

## SKIING

## World Cup

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL			
Rank	Name	Country	Time
1	Perrine Clavel	France	1:38.71
2	Karin Gustafsson	Sweden	1:39.01
3	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.21
4	Heldi Zeller	Switzerland	1:39.31
5	Barbara Sailer	Austria	1:39.41
6	Elisabeth Thurner	Austria	1:39.51
7	Marie Perle	Switzerland	1:39.61
8	Veronika Wenzelberger	Austria	1:39.71
9	Christa Zechner	Austria	1:39.81
10	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.91

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Rank	Name	Country	Time
1	Perrine Clavel	France	1:38.71
2	Karin Gustafsson	Sweden	1:39.01
3	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.21
4	Heldi Zeller	Switzerland	1:39.31
5	Barbara Sailer	Austria	1:39.41
6	Elisabeth Thurner	Austria	1:39.51
7	Marie Perle	Switzerland	1:39.61
8	Veronika Wenzelberger	Austria	1:39.71
9	Christa Zechner	Austria	1:39.81
10	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.91

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Rank	Name	Country	Time
1	Perrine Clavel	France	1:38.71
2	Karin Gustafsson	Sweden	1:39.01
3	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.21
4	Heldi Zeller	Switzerland	1:39.31
5	Barbara Sailer	Austria	1:39.41
6	Elisabeth Thurner	Austria	1:39.51
7	Marie Perle	Switzerland	1:39.61
8	Veronika Wenzelberger	Austria	1:39.71
9	Christa Zechner	Austria	1:39.81
10	Michaela Gerschlager	Austria	1:39.91

## TRANSACTIONS

## Baseball

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	10	10	.500
Blackburn	10	10	.500
Portland	10	10	.500
San Antonio	10	10	.500
Utah	10	10	.500
Denver	10	10	.500
Dallas	10	10	.500
Houston	10	10	.500
Minnesota	10	10	.500
Charlotte	10	10	.500

## TRANSACTIONS



The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact:  
Edipress International B.V.  
Wilhelminastraat 13rd, 2011 VH Haarlem  
P.O. Box 363, 2000 AJ Haarlem  
Tel.: (023) 32 23 41 / Fax: 41 853